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GAZETTEER

OF THE

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, N. Y.,

COMPRISING A CORRECT

Statistical and Miscellaneous

HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY AND SEVERAL TOWNS,

From their Organization to the Present Time.

BY

ALLEN COREY.

GENEALOGY

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

33289

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.

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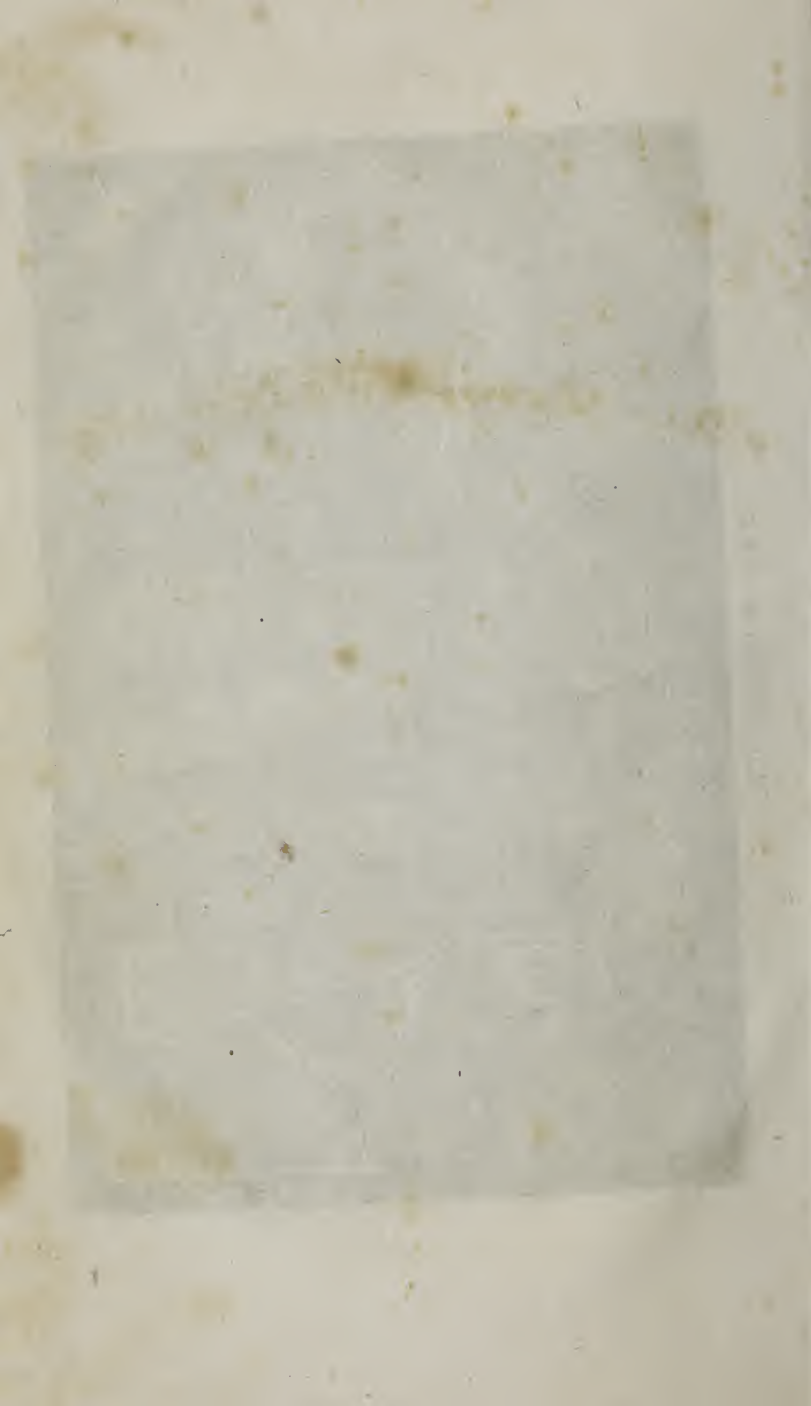
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MAP OF GREENWICH.





WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This County is bounded on the North and East by Vermont, on the South by Rensselaer Co. and on the West by the Hudson River Lake George, and Lake Champlain. Its length is 64 miles, average breadth about 17 miles. Centrally distant from New York 210 miles, from Albany 60 miles. The face of the County is very much diversified—the southern and central parts presenting a moderately uneven surface, well adapted to all farming purposes, while the Northern part is much broken and mountainous, though quite productive. For agricultural purposes the county is equal to any in the state, while its magnificent scenery, immense water powers, and vast mineral resources, give promise of future wealth and importance. The county is divided into 17 Towns, which will be taken up in order and described.

This County was organized under its present name in 1784. The territory was originally included in the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, (the Batten Kill being the boundry line between these counties which also embraced a part of Vermont. The earliest judicial records date back only to 1773, though it is well known that the county had partial settlements at a very early period of our history. Like many other districts of our state, the records of its history prior to the revolution are very meagre and unsatisfactory. Below we give the names of the Judges and Jurymen at the first Court held in the county of Charlotte, at the house of Patrick Smith, in Fort Edward, Oct. 19th 1773, under the authority of King George 3d.

JUDGES.

Wm. Duer.

Phillip Schuyler.

CLERK.

Daniel McCrea.

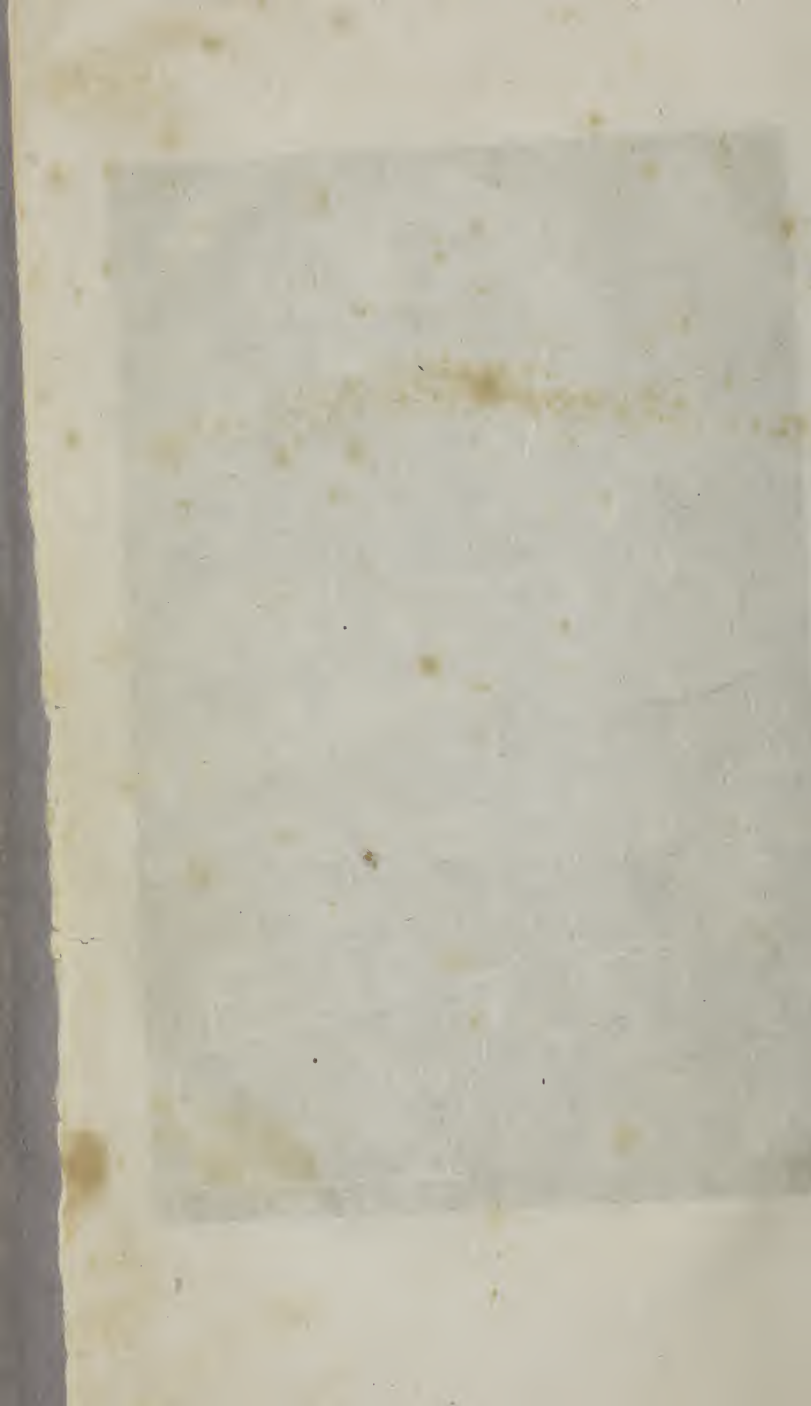
ASSISTANTS.

Patrick Smith.

Ebenezer Clarke.

Alexander McNaughton.

Jacob Marsh.



WASHINGTON COUNTY.

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Wm. Duer.

Phillip Schuyler.

CLERK.

Daniel McCrea.

ASSISTANTS.

Patrick Smith.

Ebenezer Clarke.

Alexander McNaughton.

Jacob Marsh.

GRAND JURYMEN.

Archibald Campbell.	Joshua Conkey.
Michael Huffnail.	Jeremiah Burrows.
Robert Gorden,	Levi Stockwell.
Albert Baker.	Levi Crocker.
Daniel Watkins.	Moses Martin.
Joseph McCrackin.	Alexander Gilchrist.
Daniel Smith.	

The last court convened under the authority of the King, was held at the same place June 20, 1775. At this time the following named persons were the Justices of the court.

Patrick Smith.	Platt Smith.
Alexander McNaughton.	Archibald Campbell.
Ebenezer Clark.	Garret Keating.
Jacob Marsh.	John Griffith.

The war between Great Britain and the Colonies which commenced in April 1775, occasioned a temporary suspension of all the Judicial proceedings in the county, and the loss of all records and papers relating to the same; which were not revived until the 11th of August 1786, when the first court under the people was convened at Fort Edward in the town of Argyle.

JUDGES.

Alexander Webster.	Ebenezer Russell.	David Hopkins.
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CLERK.

James McCrea,

JUSTICES.

Moses Martin.	Albert Baker.	Aaron Fuller.
John McAllister.	John Rowan.	

GRAND JURORS.

WHITEHALL.

David Bundago.	Zebulon Fuller.
Robert Wilson.	Samuel Wilson.
John Connor.	William Graham.
Josiah Farr.	John Gault.

HEBRON.

Samuel Hopkins.

SALEM.

Bartholemew Bartlett.

David Rood.

John Low.

Thomas Collins.

Jonathan Crozier.

KINGSBURY.

Asa Flint.

John Sheldon.

Daniel Henderson.

FORT MILLER.

Noah Payne.

WESTFIELD, (now Fort Ann.)

Manning Bull.

Benjamin Atwater.

GRANVILLE.

Daniel Curtis.

This County was the theatre of many important events during the American struggle for Independence. Here Burgoyne, and his victorious army, elated with success, after the reduction of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Skeensborough, received the first check to a career that seemed destined to terminate with the most brilliant success, which the expectations of a commander could desire. Here Col. Long at Fort Ann, and Col. Stark near Bennington first taught Burgoyne to respect his enemy, and humbled in a measure the pride and arrogance of the British general. Below will be found a graphic description of these brilliant events, the first from the pen of Professor Silliman, and and the last from Botta's History.

"After the surrender of Ticonderoga, General Burgoyne endeavored to keep up the alarm, by spreading his parties over the country. With this view, Colonel Hill, at the head of the 9th regiment, was despatched after Colonel Long, who, with four or five hundred men, principally the invalids and convalescents of the army, had taken post at Fort Ann, and was directed by General Schuyler to defend it. Col. Long, with his party, did not wait an attack from the enemy, but boldly advanced to meet them. "At half past ten in the morning, (says Major Forbes, of the British regiment,) they attacked us in front, with a heavy and well directed fire: a large body of them passed the creek on the left, and fired from a thick wood across the creek on the left flank of the regiment; they then began to recross the creek and attack us in the rear; we then found it necessary to change our ground, to prevent the regiment's being surrounded; we took post on the top of a hill to our right. As soon as we had taken post, the

enemy made a vigorous attack, which continued for upwards of two hours; and they certainly would have forced us, had it not been for some Indians that arrived and gave the Indian whoop, which we answered with three cheers; the rebels soon after that gave way." The giving way of the Americans was, however, caused, not by the terror of the war-whoop, but by the failure of their ammunition. The fact was the British regiment was worsted, and would probably have been taken or destroyed, had Colonel Long been well supplied with ammunition. It was said by Captain Money, another British officer, that the fire was even heavier than it was in the obstinate battle of September 19th, on Bemus' heights. The scene of this battle is very correctly described above, by Major Forbes.

On leaving the street of Fort Ann village, we crossed a bridge over Wood creek, and were now on its left bank. Immediately after, we came to a narrow pass, only wide enough for the carriage, and cut, in a great measure, out of a rocky ledge, which terminates here, exactly at the creek. This ledge is the southern end of a high rocky hill, which converges towards Wood creek, and between the two is a narrow tract of level ground, which terminates at the pass already mentioned. On this ground the battle took place, and the wood on the right bank of the creek, from which the Americans fired upon the left flank of the British, is still there, and it was up this rocky hill that they retreated and took their stand.

General Burgoyne, as usual, claimed a victory in this affair, which is understood to have been a bloody contest, as indeed it obviously must have been, from the narrowness of the defile, and the consequent nearness of the contending parties. Captain Montgomery, of Colonel Hill's regiment, was left wounded on the field, and taken prisoner by the Americans, which could not have been the fact, had the royal party been victorious."

The Americans retreated to Fort Edward after setting fire to Fort Ann. General Schuyler was stationed at this place, and St. Clair arrived there soon after with the remains of the garrison of Ticonderoga. It would be difficult to describe the hardships and misery which these troops had suffered, from the badness of the weather and the want of covering and provisions, in their circuitous march through the woods from Castleton to Fort Edward. After the arrival of these corps, and of the fugitives, who came in by companies,

all the American troops amounted to little over four thousand men, including the militia. They were in want of all necessaries, and even of courage, by the effect of their recent reverses. The Americans lost, in these different actions, no less than one hundred and twenty-eight pieces of artillery, with a prodigious quantity of warlike stores, baggage and provision, particularly of flour, which they left in Ticonderoga and Mount Independence. To increase the calamity, the whole of the neighboring country was struck with terror by this torrent of disasters, and the inhabitants thought more of providing for their own safety, than of flying to the succor of their country in jeopardy.

In a conjuncture so alarming, General Schuyler neglected none of those cares which become an able commander, and an excellent citizen. Already, while the enemy was assembling at Skeenesborough, he had endeavored to interrupt, with all manner of obstacles, the navigation of Wood Creek, from that place to Fort Ann, where it determined even for batteaux. The country between Fort Ann and Fort Edward (a distance of only sixteen miles) is excessively rough and savage; the ground is unequal, and broken with numerous creeks and with wide and deep morasses.

General Schuyler neglected no means of adding by art to the difficulties with which nature seemed to have purposely interdicted this passage. Trenches were opened, the roads and paths obstructed, the bridges broken up; and in the only practicable defiles, immense trees were cut in such a manner, on both sides of the road, as to fall across and lengthwise, which with their branches interwoven, presented an insurmountable barrier, in a word, this wilderness of its self so horrible, was thus rendered almost absolutely impenetrable. Nor did the American General rest satisfied with these precautions; he directed the cattle to be removed to the most distant places, and the stores and baggage from Fort George to Fort Edward, that articles of such necessity for his troops might not fall into the power of the enemy. He urgently demanded that all the regiments of the regular troops found in the adjacent provinces, should be sent, without delay, to join him; he also made earnest and frequent calls upon the militia of New England and of New York. He likewise exerted his utmost endeavors to procure himself recruits in the vicinity of Fort Edward and the city of Albany; the great influence he enjoyed with

the inhabitants, gave him, in this quarter, all the success he could desire. Finally to retard the progress of the enemy, he resolved to threaten his left flank; accordingly he detached colonel Warner, with his regiment into the state of Vermont, with orders to assemble the militia of the country, and make incursions towards Ticonderoga. In brief, General Schuyler neglected no means that could tend to impede or defeat the projects of the enemy.

While he thus occupied himself with so much ardor, General Burgoyne was detained at Skeenesborough, as well by the difficulty of the ground he had to pass, as because he chose to wait for the arrival of tents, baggage, artillery and provisions, so absolutely necessary before plunging himself into these fearful solitudes. His army at this time was disposed in the following manner; the right occupied the heights of Skeenesborough, the German division of Reidesel forming its extremity; the left, composed of Brunswickers, extended into the plain, rested upon the river of Castleton, and the Brigade of Frazer formed the centre. The regiment of Hessians, of Hanau, was posted at the source of East Creek, to protect the camp of Castleton, and the batteaux upon Wood Creek, against the incursions of colonel Warner. In the mean time, indefatigable labor was exerted in removing all obstacles to the navigation of this stream, as also in clearing passages, and roads through the country about Fort Ann. The design of Burgoyne was, that the main body of the army should penetrate through the wilderness we have just described, to Fort Edward while another column, embarking at Ticonderoga, should proceed up Lake George, reduce the Fort of that name, situated at its extremity, and afterwards join him at Fort Edward. Upon the acquisition of Fort George, the stores provisions and necessaries were to be conveyed to the camp by way of the lake, the navigation of which is easier and more expeditious than that of Wood Creek, and there was, besides, a good wagon road between the two forts. Such were the efforts exerted by the two belligerents; the English believing themselves secure of victory; the Americans hardly venturing to hope for better fortune. Nothing could exceed the consternation and terror which the victory of Ticonderoga, and the subsequent successes of Burgoyne, spread throughout the American provinces, nor the joy and exultation they excited in England. The arrival of these glad tidings was celebrated by the most brilliant rejoicings at court, and

welcomed with the same enthusiasm by all those who desired the unconditional reduction of America. They already announced the approaching termination of this glorious war; they openly declared it a thing impossible, that the rebels should ever recover from the shock of their recent losses, as well of men as of arms and of military stores; and especially that they should ever regain their courage and reputation; which in war contribute to success, as much, at least as arms themselves. Even the ancient reproaches of cowardice were renewed against, the Americans, and their own partisans abated much of the esteem they had borne them. They were more than half disposed to pronounce the colonies unworthy to defend that liberty, which they gloried in, with so much complacency. The ministers, pluming themselves upon this good fortune, marched through the court as if to exact the tribute of felicitation. No praises were refused them; their obstinacy was denominated constancy their projects, which had appeared full of temerity, were now acknowledged to have been dictated by the profoundest sagacity; and their pertinacity in rejecting every proposition for accomodation, was pronounced to be a noble zeal for the interest of the state. The military councils of the ministers having resulted in such brilliant success even those who had heretofore inclined for the ways of conciliation, welcomed with all sail this prosperous breeze of fortune, appeared now rather to wish the reduction, than the voluntary reunion of the Americans.

But in America, the loss of the fortress and the lakes, which were considered as the keys to the United States, appeared the more alarming, as it was unexpected; for the greater part of the inhabitants, as well as the congress, and Washington himself, were impressed with the belief, that the British army in Canada was weaker, and that of General Schuyler stronger, than they were in effect. They entertained no doubt, in particular, that the garrison left in Ticonderoga was sufficient for its entire security. Malignity began to assail the reputation of the officers of the northern army; its envenomed shafts were especially aimed at St. Clair. Schuyler himself that able general and devoted patriot, whose long service had only been repayed by long ingratitude, escaped not the serpent tongue of calumny.

(Continued on page 25.)

GREENWICH.

This town was organized in 1803. It was originally embraced within the limits of Argyle. The surface of the township is moderately uneven, and is esteemed highly as a farming territory. It is bounded on the North by Argyle and Fort Edward, on the East by Jackson and Salem, on the South by Easton, and on the West by Hudson River. The town is 12 miles in length, from East to West, and is five miles wide, and contained according to the last census a population of 3681.

Below we give a list of the principal town officers from its organization to the present time.

SUPERVISORS,

Robert Perrigo Jr.	1803.	Gardner Philips,	1829.
Robert Kenyon.	1804.	Jonathan K. Horton,	1830.
Simon Stevens Jr,	1805.	do. 1831 and	1832.
David Sprague,	1806.	Moses Robertson,	1833.
John Hay,	1807.	Jason Langworthy,	1834.
Simon Stevens Jr,	1808.	Moses Robertson,	1835.
do.	1809.	Jason Langworthy,	1836.
Francis Roberson,	1810.	William Reid,	1837.
do. 1811 and 1812.		Oliver Ross,	1838.
Jonathan Sprague,	1813.	do.	1839.
John Campbell,	1814.	Lyman Woodard.	1840.
do.	1815.	do.	1841.
Israel Williams,	1816.	Francis Roberson. Jr.	1842.
Peleg Bragg,	1817.	do.	1843.
Seth Sprague,	1818.	David S. Adams.	1844.
Thomas McLean,	1819.	do.	1845.
Francis Roberson,	1820.	Morgan Heath,	1846.
Joseph Boies,	1821.	do.	1847.
Thomas McLean,	1822.	Le Roy Mowry,	1848.
Seth Sprague,	1823.	Orson Salisbury,	1849.
Gardner Philips,	1824.		
Jonathan K. Horton,	1825.		
to 1828, inclusive.			

TOWN CLERKS.

Erasmus Folsom, from 1803, to 1813 inclusive.	John Barnard, from 1822, to 1837, inclusive.
Israel Williams, 1814.	Edwin Andrews, 1838.
do. 1815.	do. 1839.
Erasmus Folsom, 1816.	John Barnard, from 1840,
Israel Williams, from 1817. to 1821, inclusive.	to 1849 inclusive.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE from 1833, before which they were appointed by the Governor.

Robert Coon, 1833.	Titus Baily, 1842.
Duncan Peterson, 1834.	Joseph Hall, 1843.
James Watson, 1835.	D. Artemus Boies, 1844.
Thomas Cottrell, 1836.	Jacob Owen, do.
Allen Corey, 1837.	Robert Coon, 1845.
Richie W. Richie, 1837.	D. Artemus Boies, 1846.
Gilbert Baily, 1838.	Joseph Hall, 1847.
Jesse Mott, 1839.	Wm. A. Collins, 1847.
Thomas Cottrell, 1840.	do. 1848.
Nathaniel Rood, 1841.	C. R. Ingalls, 1849.

Union Village, Battenville, Galesville, Centre Falls, and East Greenwich are the principal villages of this town.

Union Village was founded in 1809. It was first settled by Job Whipple, who obtained a deed of the village site in 1781. The place was known until its incorporation as Whipple city. The first frame house erected, is still standing and is owned by David Miller. The first Cotton Mill in the state, of New York, and one of the very first that was put into operation in this country was constructed at this place by Whipple & Mowry. * This village is among the most beau-

* Mr. Mowry was a native of North Kingston R. I. In his early childhood his parents removed to Woodstock Ct. where he continued to reside until 1804. Having acquired a competent knowledge of manufacturing Cotton, at the famed pioneer establishment of Samuel Slater, Pawtucket, in that state, he then came to this place where he has since resided, and commenced business in that line. Although he began on a very small scale, yet, as it was the first attempt made in this state, it was regarded as a very hazardous enterprise;—it proved, however, eminently successful, and others were soon found ready to embark in it; An Association was soon formed, who under the firm of Wm. Mowry & Co, have pursued the business almost uninterruptedly to the present time.

tiful and flourishing of the state. The fine water power afforded by the Batten Kill—the rich farming country by which it is surrounded and the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants, all conduce to render it one of the most desirable localities of the state. It contains a population of between 16 and 17 hundred,—4 Churches—1 Baptist—1 Dutch Reformed—1 Methodist—1 Congregational—an Academy—a Bank—2 Printing Offices—a Lodge of Odd Fellows—a Division of Sons—a Section of the Cadets—and a Society of the Brothers of Temperance—Cotton, Grist, and other Mills.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

McNeil & Tobey.
 Andrews, Selleck & Andrews.
 Petteys & Bratt.
 Joseph Southworth.
 Luman Joyner.
 John Barnard & Son.
 Henry Whipple.
 Merrit Green.
 Eddy & Co. (Easton side.)

GROCERS.

Wm. Bosworth.
 Charles H. Moores.
 Charles J. Gunn.
 ——— Jones,

HOTELS.

John R. Cameron.
 Jesse K. Manning.

HAT STORES.

Pardon Bassett.
 David Miller.

CABINET MAKERS.

William E. Burnham.
 John Ashton.
 C. Fenton & Co.

CHAIR FACTORY.

C. Fenton & Co.

WAGON SHOPS.

Andrews Moore & Co.
 Zacheus Adams.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

John M. Prentiss.
 Burdick & Potter (Easton side.)

PAIL FACTORY

Jehiel Russell.

COTTON FACTORY.

Wm. Mowry & Co. (Easton side, Employ about 40 hands.)

BARBER.

Charles Van Schaick.

TIN & STOVE STORES.

Jacob Safford.
Thompson & Hooper.

HARNESS MAKERS.

John McNaughton.
Seymour Curtis.
George W. Meader.

TAILORS.

Nailor & Potter.
Joseph Fisher.
Jabez Egleston.

MILLINERY SHOPS.

Mrs. Ann Shearer.
Mrs. Margaret Stone.
Mrs. McDougal.
Mrs. Joyner.

CLOTHING STORES.

J. B. Wheeler.
Otis E. Keith.

SHOE SHOPS.

Chauncey P. Johnson.
Nahum Bryant.
Johnson Wells & Co.
Henry O. Johnson.

JEWELRY STORES.

Moses H. White.
Elisha Waller.
Levi & Minster.

DRUG STORE.

P. C. Barker.

STONE CUTTER.

Henry R. Stone.

PRINTING OFFICES.

J. W. Curtis, (Journal.)
W. A. McCall, (Eagle.)

BOOK STORE.

R. C. Robinson.

LAW OFFICES.

Joseph Boies.
Charles F. Ingalls.
Erastus D. Culver.
James I. Lourie.
Charles R. Ingalls.
D. A. Boies.
E. L. Sanderson.
Orrin K. Rice.

PHYSICIANS.

Cornelius Holmes.
Hiram Corliss.
Simeon F. Crandall.
J. B. Crosby, (Dentist.)
William Bullions.
J. B. Scott, (Homœopathy.)

NAMES OF POSTMASTERS.

John Herrington. 1st P. M.
William Henney. 2d.
Simon Kittle, 3d.
Jonathan K. Horton. 4th.
Joseph Holmes. 5th.
Simeon F. Crandall. 6th.
Asa F. Holmes, who is the
present incumbent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

This institution was established in 1839, with a capital of \$102,000. It is under the direction of a board of fifteen Directors, who are elected annually. The following are the names of the directors since its organization.

* Henry Holmes.	Lewis Younglove.
Daniel Frost.	* Joseph Boies.
* Charles F. Ingalls.	Allen Corey.
Simon Stevens.	Robert Wilcox.
* Aaron Barker.	* Ransom Stiles.
* Peter Hill.	* William H. Mowry.
* Francis Roberson, Jr.	* Joseph Southworth.
* Edwin Andrews.	* John T. Masters.
John Barnard.	John Crary.
* Le Roy Mowry.	* William Wilcox.
* Aaron Selleck.	* David S. Adams.
* Seneca McNeil.	

The names marked thus, * are the present directors.

Le Roy Salisbury was the first cashier, and held the office one year when he died, after which Edwin Andrews was appointed, and holds the office at the present time. Henry Holmes was appointed the first President, and still holds the office. Lewis Younglove was appointed the first Vice President and held the office four years until his death, after which Daniel Frost was appointed and held the office three years, and then removed from the place. William H. Mowry was then appointed and still holds the office. This Bank was established purposely for the accomodation of the public, and has given general satisfaction.

UNION VILLAGE ACADEMY.

This institution was established in 1836, but not incorporated until 1839: The first Academy building was found to be too small and inconvenient, consequently a new and commodious brick building was erected during the past year. The names marked thus * constitute the present Board.

NAMES OF TRUSTEES.

* Cornelius Holmes.	* Wm. E. Burham.
---------------------	------------------

* Joseph Boies.

* Henry Holmes.

Allen Corey.

* Moses H. White.

John Barnard.

* Joseph Southworth.

Lewis Younglove.

S. Dewit Bloodgood.

Charles R. Mosher.

Alexander Bryan.

* Edwin Andrews.

Russell Burt.

David S. Tefft.

David W. Heath.

* John T. Masters.

* Charles F. Ingalls.

* James I. Lourie.

Albert L. Baker,

* Leonard Gibbs.

* Le Roy Mowry.

* Seneca McNeil.

* Wm. H. Mowry.

* John Fielding.

Simeon Taylor.

* Oliver Ross.

PRINCIPALS.

James I. Lourie.

Sanford C. Mead;

Horace Sprague.

* Thomas R. Ingalls.

* James Livingston. } Associates.

* W. W. Paddock. }

ASSISTANTS.

GENTLEMEN.

Daniel W. Wright.

Abraham Van Zant.

Henry W. Merrill.

Joseph Potter.

George D. Stewart.

Richard Osburn.

James Dobbin.

* Thomas Ingalls.

* Robert Montgomery, Jr.

LADIES.

Miss. Lois Cheeny.

" Susan L. Randall.

" Albertine Van Alstine.

" Mary E. Mallary.

" Mary D. White.

" Margaret T. Wood.

" Phebe A. Wilson.

" Levantia L. Philips.

" * Abby Perry.

Number of students at date of last report, 135.

Value of Academy and lot, \$4,800.00.

Value of Library, \$337.00.

Value of Philosophical Apparatus, \$423.00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Called the Orthodox Congregational Church of Greenwich, Washington Co. N. Y. This church was organized March 15th, 1837. It was established upon principles of Temperance and Anti slavery; and has always sustained a concert for Missions, and one for the Abolition of slavery throughout the world. The church edifice is handsome and built in modern style. The seats are free, and never were sold or rented. The cost of the church building and parsonage house was \$10,000. During the past year there has been a fine large bell and a town clock placed in the steeple of the church. It has sustained the preaching of the gospel nearly every month since its organization. The first Pastor, was Rev. R. A. Avery, who remained only six months, and was succeeded by Rev. John Smith, who was called in June 1838, and remained two and a half years. Rev. E. C. Pritchett was called, March, 1841, and remained four years. Rev. Sabin McKinney was then called as Pastor, and remained one year. Josiah B. Grinnell, his successor, was called and installed, as Pastor February 1849, and yet officiates in that capacity.

FIRST DEACONS.—James Watson, John Clark

PRESENT DEACONS,—Luke Prentiss. William H. Mowry, Charles J. Gunn, and Abel Wilder.

FIRST CLERK, William H. Mowry.

THIRD, George H. Corliss.

SECOND, Edwin Wilmoth.

PRESENT, Hiram Corliss,

Rev. Mr. Avery now resides in Galway, Saratoga co. N. Y.

Rev. John Smith now resides in Troy, Rensselaer co. N. Y.

Rev. E. C. Pritchett now resides in Rome, Oneida co. N. Y.

Rev. Sabin McKinney now resides in Fredonia, Chatauque co. N. Y.

The whole number received in communion since its organization, 205. Present number, 136,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Protestant Reformed Dutch Church was organized in 1812, under the charge of Rev. Phillip Duryea of Saratoga, who occasionally officiated for about one and a half years. In 1820, Rev. Jacob D. Fonda was called and ordained as pastor of this church, and the church in the centre of Easton; and preached alternately at each place,

until 1830, when the Easton church relinquished all claims to his services, and he officiated in the church at Union Village alone, until 1835. In 1836 Rev. Benjamin Van Zandt was called and ordained, and served six years. In 1843 Rev. Henry Morris was called and installed as pastor, and served about five years. In 1848 Rev. Uriah Marvin was called, and is serving at the present time.

Rev. James Christie now resides in New Jersey.

Rev. Jacob D. Fonda is now pastor of the old Schaghticoke Dutch Church.

Rev. Benjamin Van Zandt is now pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kinderhook.

Rev. Henry Morris now resides at Buskirk's Bridge.

Whole number of members up to the present time, 584.

Now in communion, 167.

The church property consists of a Church Edifice, Parsonage house, and about 40 acres of first quality land. The land was presented to the church by the late Moses Cowan.

Whole value of the property, \$10,000,

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in the year 1774, and called the Botts-Kill Baptist Church.

It appears from the records that the first Conference meeting was held June 9th, 1775, at the house of Nathan Tefft (the present residence of Simeon Tefft,) about a half mile below Galesville, and just above the great falls.

Rev. Lemuel Powers officiated as Pastor in 1775.

In 1782, Nathan Tanner was ordained and installed as Pastor. He served until a difficulty arose that caused the church to withdraw fellowship from him; which resulted in a division of the church, a small portion of its members only adhered to Elder Tanner.

In 1794, Rev. Edward Barber was called and ordained as Pastor: the ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Caleb Blood of Shaftsbury Vt. Elder Barber continued as Pastor until 1834, having preached 40 years, when he died.

In 1834, Rev. Isaac Wescott was called and officiated as Pastor for about six months. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Colver in 1835, who officiated until 1837, when at his own request he was dismissed. In 1838, Rev. P. D. Gillette was called and installed Pastor; he served one year, after which Rev. Nathaniel Colver was called again, and served three or four months, then asked for a mission which was granted.

In 1839, Rev William Arthur was called and installed as Pastor. He served until July 30, 1844, when he resigned.

In 1844, August 19, Rev. J. O. Mason was installed as Pastor, and yet officiates in that capacity.

FIRST DEACONS.

Robert Kenyon,	1791.
Thomas Bently,	do.
Richard Parker,	1816.
Smith Barber,	do.
Clark Adams,	1840.
Martin Rogers.	do.

PRESENT DEACONS.

Clark Adams.
James Parker.
Thomas Cottrell.
Willard Tefft.
Nathan Stewart.
Nathan Crandall.
Enos Durham.

CLERKS.

Joseph Reynolds,	1775.	James Tefft. (Since 1811.)
Elisha Bently.	1778.	Harvey C. Leaver.
Stanton Tefft,	1795.	Martin Rogers.
Asa Tefft,	1807.	Isaac G. Parker.
Joseph Heath,	1808.	Shepherd D. Cutting, who
Jonathan Sprague,	1811.	the present Clerk.

The church was incorporated according to law in 1794. The Trustees were

Robert Kenyon,	William Tefft,	Smith Barber,
Nathan Tefft,	Oliver Rogers,	William Tefft Jr.

The first church building was erected about this time, on the about a half mile southerly from the Furnace in Easton. In the 1803, John P. Becker made a donation of the present site together with the burying ground in rear; soon after which the present edifice was built: About the year 1828, David Whipple presented the church with the present Parsonage house lot.

The whole number of members admitted since the organization of the church is 2621.

Present number of members, 482.

During the past year the society have placed a large bell, and town clock in their belfry.

The church property is valued at \$7,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

UNION VILLAGE BRANCH-

This society was organized in 1838. Its first Trustees were
 George Fisher, Oliver Ross, Joshua Dupey,
 Francis Roberson, Joseph Milliman, Phineas K. Stewart.

The folowing are the names of Ministers, who have been attached to this church since its organization.

Rev. J. Poor.	Rev. C. Fuller,
“ E. B. Hubbard.	“ J. Leonard.
“ D. Starks.	“ L. S. Stillman,

Mr. Stillman is officiating at the present time, not only for this branch, but as Pastor of the North Greenwich, and Battenville churches, at one of which places he preaches every Sabbath alternately.

The church edifice is constructed with much taste.

Number of communicants now connected with the church, 242.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

Oliver Ross,	Albert C. White,	Jeremiah Roberson,
Jesse B. Furstman,	Francis Roberson.	

UNION VILLAGE LODGE, No. 122.

I. O. of O. F.

This Lodge was organized in 1845. Its first officers were
 P. L. Barker. N. G. Charles R. Ingalls V G.

Present officers,

Asa F. Holmes,	N. G.	S. Timmerman,	V G.
John Barnard	R. S.	and	N. G. Moor,
			T.

Whole number initiated 130.

Present number of members about 80.

UNITED BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE.

This is a Temperance Society which was originated in 1848. It is founded upon principles similar to those of the Sons of Temperance, but it is not a secret society. The society numbers 150.

ONECO DIVISION No. 421,

S. of T.

This Division was organized in 1848, The first officers were

C. J. Gann,	W. P.	N. Bryant,	W. A.
J. G. Gay,	R. S.	J. H. White,	T.

Present officers,

N. G. Moor,	W. P.	R. Montgomery Jr,	W. A.
Seymour Russell,	R. S.	John H. White,	T.

Whole number initiated

Present number of members 80.

BATTENVILLE.

Is situated four miles above Union Village, on the Batten Kill. Its first settlers were Pardon Telft, Nathan Cottrell, John McLean, Thomas McLean, and others. The present population is estimated at about 300. The village is quite a thriving place, and contains a Post Office,—one Church, (Methodist,)—a lodge of Odd Fellows,—a society of the Brothers of Temperance— a Cotton mill,—Grist mill.—Saw mill &c. This village is also on the line of the proposed Railroad, and it requires but the advantages which such a structure would afford, to spring up at once into a place of importance.

DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIAN,—Henry K. McLean.

MERCHANTS.

Willard W. White.

Aaron M. McLean.

Rectus Murch.

Ara Hicks.

MILLINER.

Mrs. J. Davis.

SHOE MAKER.

Adanson Lewis, Jr.

HOTEL.

Willard W. White.

WAGON MAKER.

Alonzo Weir.

TAILOR.

Otis Gilson.

BLACKSMITH.

James K. Hyatt.

SAW MILL.

David Welch.

MILLER.

John B. Davids.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BATTENVILLE BRANCH.

This section was established in 1845. The first Trustees were Francis K. Hyatt, Phineas K. Stewart, and Abel Howard. The church property is valued at \$1,200. Present number of members 21.

EVENING STAR LODGE, No 229.

I. O. of O. F.

This Society was organized in 1846. Its first officers were Charles Fredrickson N. G. D. S. Tefft V. G.

Present officers.

Otis Gilson,

N. G.

Asa Hicks,

V. G.

Present number of members 30.

GALES VILLE.

This place, formerly known as Arkansaw, derived its present name from John Gale, the former proprietor of the principal part of the village site. It is located on both sides of the Batten Kill, and is distant from Union Village 2 miles. The Kill here falls a single leap some 40 feet, thus affording one of the best water powers in the country, and which is at present but partially occupied. This vicinity was first settled by Abraham Lansing, (who built the first Grist Mill and frame house about sixty years ago) and others named Gage, White, Tefft, &c. The place now contains a population estimated

at 400,—1 Woollen Factory,—2 Saw mills,—2 Grist mills,—2 Cement and Plaster mills,—a Church,—Post Office, and a division of the Sons of Temperance.

DIIRECTORY.

HOTEL.

Reuben G. Gamble.

MERCHANTS.

Gale & Lewis.

Reuben G. Gamble.

C. D. Jones.

TAILOR.

Samuel Burke.

SHOE MAKER.

Archibald Smith.

BLACKSMITH.

Lewis Tefft.

Francis Fenton.

PLASTER MILLS.

Gale & Lewis.

R. G. Gamble.

WAGON SHOP.

Elisha B. Sherman.

Joseph Miller.

George Heath.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Hart Reynolds.

TIN SHOP & STORE.

James H. Bassett.

Joel Robertson, (Easton side.)

GRIST MILLS.

Peter Patten, (Easton side.)

William M. Palmer.

CEMENT MILLS.

Gale & Lewis.

James Watson.

R. G. Gamble.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church called the West Greenwich Baptist Church was set off from Bottskill Church in 1837, under the charge of Rev. B. F. Garfield; who officiated as Pastor until 1844, when Thomas S. Rogers was called and served about one year.

In 1845 Rev. Solomon Gale was called and installed as Pastor, and remained about 3 years, when Rev. Jerome Mason the present Pastor was called and ordained.

The names of the Deacons of this church, from its organization, are Abner Wright, David W. Williams, John Shaw and Rodney Faxton,

CLERK, Green R. Lewis.

(Conclusion of the Town of Greenwich in the next number.)

The whole number of members admitted 287.

Now in Communion 154.

The church edifice is a handsome brick building, valued at about \$3,000.

Gales Ville also has a division of the Sons of Temperance, called the Batten Kill Division, instituted June 12, 1848, and is in a flourishing condition.

LAKE.

Is nine miles North East from Union Village. Its first settlers were, Alexander Reid, William Pratt, John McEachron, Robert McNaughton, Walter Stewart, ——— Tinsler, and Robert Mount.

The village is situated at the outlet of Cowan's Lake, and contains a population of about 200. There are here a Grist mill, Tannery, two Saw mills and a Post Office.

This place has improved very much within a few years, and is now in a thriving condition and is surrounded by a rich farming country.

DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIAN.

John Mack.

MERCHANTS.

Abraham Mathews, Jr.

Walter G. Stewart.

Sidney Mathews.

GROCERY.

Martin Coon.

TAILOR.

Joseph Babcock.

BLACKSMITHS.

William Henry.

John L. Clark.

SHOE MAKERS.

Thomas White.

William Hawkins.

Samuel B. Mathews.

MILLER.

Philip Norcross,

TANNERY.

Thomas Robertson.

WAGGON MAKERS.

John B. Clark.

Levi M. Weaver.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was set off from Bottskill church in 1834. The con-

stituted members were 16 males, and 19 females.

Rev. Archibald Kinyon, was the first Pastor, and served until 1838, when Rev. Benjamin F. Garfield was called and installed as Pastor, and served about one year; after which Elder Kinyon was recalled, and officiated until 1840.

In 1840 Rev. Ebenezer Hall was called, and remained one year.

In 1841 Elder William Brand was installed as Pastor, and continued until 1844.

In 1845, July 1st, Elder Stephen Wright was settled as Pastor and officiates at the present time.

The following are the names of the Deacons from the commencement.

Norman Wallace,	Joseph R. Tefft,	Reuben Clough,
John McClellen,	Charles Coon,	William Hawkins.

The following are the names of the Church Clerks from its establishment, Isaac Hanks, William Hawkins The present Clerk, is Daniel Wallace 2nd, who was also the first clerk.

Sabbath Schools have been attempted some in former years, and since 1845, from 30 to 50 children have been taught on the Sabbath. During the summer season the usual Congregation on the Sabbath is about 100.

The whole number who have been admitted members 182.

Present number of Communicants— 93.

This Church is a good substantial edifice, valued at, at least \$2,500

NORTH GREENWICH

This is a small settlement, five miles distant from Union Village, containing a Post Office, Church, Store, and several mechanics shops. The place is generally known as Reid's Corners, deriving this name from the principal proprietor, William Reid, who is Post Master and has held the office since 1825, when it was first established. Among the first settlers of this vicinity we find the names of Archibald McKaller, Woods, Seybrants, Shanklands. &c.

DIRECTORY

MERCHANT.

William Reid.

TANNER.

Lewis Scofield.

TAILOR.

William Trupp.

COOPER.

John Stoddard.

SHOE MAKERS.

Lewis Scofield.
Samuel Bullock.

PHYSICIAN.

John Stevenson.
BLACKSMITH.
James Davison.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first church organization of this denomination in this town was made at North Greenwich in 1818. The Trustees were Phineas Langworthy, Derastus Hanks and John Sprague. Owing to the imperfect records extant we cannot give the names of the Pastors, but it appears that service was regularly continued here until 1838, when the branch at Union Village was established, since which time services have occurred only on every alternate Sabbath. The church building at this place is in good repair and is valued at \$1,000.

Present number of communicants 24.

EAST GREENWICH.

Is eight miles above Union Village on the Batten Kill. It was first settled by Archibald Livingston William Black, Alexander Shaw, Roger Reid, and James Cherry. This is the oldest settled place in the town. A Store has been kept here about 54 years.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance, an excellent Church Edifice called the Associate Church (now in the course of erection,) a Post Office, Woolen Factory, and other mills, render this quite a thriving little place. The Post Office was established about 12 years ago and Moses Robertson was appointed Post Master, which office he has since held until within a short time when William Hall was appointed.

DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Beebe & Stone.
William Jacobie.

TAILORS.

Curtis H. Snow.

BLACKSMITH.

Abner C. Barnard.

MILLER.

William S. Tanner.

SAW MILL.

Rufus Walker.

SHOE MAKER.

William Hall.

CENTER FALLS.

This is a small settlement on the Batten Kill, about two miles above Union village. The stream falls about 30 feet at this place, affording excellent facilities for manufacturing; which is only partially occupied by a Grist mill, and Cotton mill, both of which employ about 40 hands. Should the Troy and Rutland railroad pass along this route, (as now contemplated,) the natural advantages here existing will soon be improved and rendered valuable.

Thomas McLean, James Conoly, Nathan Rogers and Smith Barber, were among the first settlers of this vicinity, as appears from the earliest records extant.

DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

William J. Keith.

HOTEL.

Thomas E. Weir.

CABINET MAKER.

Erastus Whitney.

BLACKSMITHS.

Amos Aiken.

Richard O'Connell.

MILLER.

Mathew Burdick.

SHOE MAKER.

Alonzo Rice.

COOPER.

Robert Montgomery.

COTTON MILL, (Jackson side.)

Truesdell & Fredrickson.

Quite an extensive buiness in making Pottery, and burning Lime, is carried on in the western part of this town. At Ball mountain several Kilns, owned by Messrs. Gamble, Tefft and Wright, are in active operation. They were formerly owned by Samuel Heath, Gardner Thayer, and Charles S. Wright. The Pottery above spoken of, is also near the mountain, and was established by Lemuel Rowel who was succeeded by O. V. Lewis, the present proprietor. An excellent article is here manufactured, and disposed of in all parts of this and the adjoining counties.

Near the mouth of the Batten Kill, is a Sawmill owned by Messrs. Holmes & Shearer where quite a large amount of Lumber is annually cut for market. At Fort Miller Bridge there is a small settlement and a Grocery Store owned by Daniel Edwards. Fort Miller village is partially within the limits of this town, but will be described in the town of Fort Edward.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Continued from Page 7)

As the friend of New Yorkers, Gen. Schuyler was no favorite with the inhabitants of New England, and the latter were those who aspersed him with the most bitterness. The congress, for the honor of their arms, and to satisfy the people, decreed an inquiry into the conduct of the officers, and that successors should be dispatched to relieve them in command. The result of the investigation was favorable to them; by the intercession of Washington, the appointment of successors was waived. But what was not a little remarkable, is, that in the midst of all these disasters, no sort of disposition to submit appeared in any quarter. No public body discovered symptoms of dismay, and if a few individuals betrayed a want of firmness, they were chiefly persons without influence, and without character.

Meanwhile, the congress apprehending the news of these sinister events might operate to the prejudice of the negotiations opened with the court of France, and, as it too often happens, being more tender of their own interests than of the reputation of their generals, they hesitated not to disguise the truth of facts, by throwing upon St. Clair the imputation of imbecility and misconduct. Their agents were accordingly instructed to declare that all these reverses were to be attributed to those officers who, with a garrison of five thousand men, well armed and equipped, had wanted capacity to defend an almost impregnable fortress; that, as for the rest, the Americans, far from being discouraged, only waited for the occasion to avenge their defeats. Washington, who in this crisis as in all the preceding, manifested an unshaken constancy, was entirely occupied in providing means to confirm the tottering state of the republic; he exerted the utmost diligence in sending re-inforcements and necessaries to the army of Schuyler. The artillery and warlike stores were expedited from Massachusetts. General Lincoln, a man of great influ-

ence in New England, was sent there to encourage the militia to enlist. Arnold, in like manner, repaired thither; it was thought his ardor might serve to inspire the dejected troops. Colonel Morgan, an officer whose brilliant valor we have already had occasion to remark, was ordered to take the same direction with his troop of light horse. All these measures, conceived with prudence and executed with promptitude, produced the natural effect. The Americans recovered by degrees their former ardor, and their army increased from day to day.

During this interval, general Burgoyne exerted himself with extreme diligence in opening a passage from Fort Ann to Fort Edward. But notwithstanding the ardor with which the whole army engaged in the work, their progress was exceedingly slow; so formidable were the obstacles which nature as well as art had thrown in their way. Besides having to remove the fallen trees with which the enemy had obstructed the roads, they had no less than forty bridges to construct, and many others to repair. Finally, the army encountered so many impediments in measuring this inconsiderable space, that it could not arrive upon the banks of the Hudson, near Fort Edward, until the thirteenth of July. The Americans, either because they were too feeble to oppose the enemy, or that Fort Edward was no better than a ruin, unsuceptible of defense, or, finally, because they were apprehensive that colonel St. Leger, after the reduction of Fort Stanwix, might descend by the left bank of the Mohawk to the Hudson, and thus intercept their retreat, retired lower down to Stillwater, where they threw up intrenchments. At the same time they evacuated Fort George, having previously burned their vessels upon the lake, and interrupted in various places the road which leads thence to Fort Edward. The route from Ticonderoga to this fortress by Lake George was thus left entirely open by the republicans. The English, upon their arrival on the Hudson river, which had been so long the object of their wishes, and which had been at length attained at the expense of so many toils and hardships, were seized with a delirium of joy, and persuaded themselves that victory could now no longer escape them. But ere long, their brilliant hopes were succeeded by anxiety and embarrassment.

All the country around them was hostile, and they could obtain no provisions but what they drew from Ticonderoga. Accordingly,

from the thirtieth of July to the fifteenth of August, the English army was continually employed in forwarding batteaux, provisions, and ammunition, from Fort George to the first navigable part of the Hudson, a distance of about eighteen miles. The toil was excessive in this operation, and the advantage gained by it in no degree equivalent to the expense of labor and time. The roads were in some parts steep, and in others required great repairs. Of the horses that were expected from Canada, scarcely one third were yet arrived, and it was with difficulty that fifty pair of oxen had been procured. Heavy and continual rains added to these impediments, and notwithstanding all the efforts which had been used, it was found difficult to supply the army with provisions for its current consumption, and utterly impracticable in this mode to establish such a magazine as would enable it to prosecute the further operations of the campaign. On the fifteenth, there was not above four days' provision in store, nor above ten batteaux in the Hudson river.

General Burgoyne was severely censured, as well for having lost so much time by crossing the wilderness of Fort Ann, as for having exposed himself to want subsistence in his camp at Fort Edward. It was alledged that instead of entangling himself in those dangerous defiles, he should, after the occupation of Skeenesborough and the total discomfiture of the enemy's army, have returned immediately down the South river to Ticonderoga, where he might again have embarked the army on Lake George, and proceeded to the fort which takes its name; this being reduced, a broad, firm road lay before him to Fort Edward. In this manner, it was added, would have been avoided delays as detrimental to the British army as propitious to the Americans. Thus, it was maintained, the army might have made itself master of Albany, before the enemy would have had time to recollect himself. But, in justification of Burgoyne, it was advanced, that a retrograde motion in the height of victory, would have diminished the spirit of his troops, and revived the hopes of the enemy; that the Americans would undoubtedly have made a stand at Fort George, and in the meantime would have broken up the road leading to Fort Edward; that by passing, as he had done, through the desert of Fort Anne, besides inuring his troops to the war of the woods, a war so embarrassing and difficult, he compelled the enemy to evacu-

ate Fort George without striking a blow; that having already opened himself a road, it was to be hoped the Americans would not interrupt the other; that the route by land left the vessels, which would have been required for the transport of the troops, upon Lake George, at liberty to be employed in that of arms, ammunition, provisions, and baggage. Finally, it was represented, that by preferring the way upon the left to that upon the right by Lake George, he had enabled himself to detach a strong corps under the command of general Reidesel, to agitate alarms in Connecticut and throughout the country of Vermont.

However, the truth was Schuyler profited with great dexterity by these delays. Several regiments of regular troops from Peek's Kill were already arrived at the camp, and although it was then the season of harvest, the militia of New England assembled from all quarters, and hastened to join the principal army. These re-inforcements placed it in a situation, if not to resume the offensive, at least to occupy all the tenable positions, and defend them with energy and effect.

In the meantime general Burgoyne received intelligence that Col. St. Leger, whose detachment had been re-inforced by a considerable party of savages, after descending by the lake Oneida from Oswego, in the country of the Mohawks, had arrived before, and was closely besieging Fort Stanwix. He immediately conceived the hope of deriving an important advantage from this operation. For if the American army in his front proceeded up the Mohawk to the relief of Fort Stanwix, the English found their way open to Albany, and thus attained the first object of their desires. Moreover, if St. Leger succeeded, the Americans would find themselves between two royal armies, that of St. Leger in front, and that of Burgoyne in the rear. If, on the other hand, the republicans abandoned Fort Stanwix to its fate and withdrew towards Albany, the country on the Mohawk would fall into the hands of the English, and they might form a junction with colonel St. Leger. Their army, thus re-inforced, and victualed by the Mohawks, would be in a situation to move forward. From these operations it must result, either that the enemy would resolve to stand an action, and, in this case, Burgoyne felt assured of victory; or that he would gradually retire down the Hudson, and thus

abandon to the English the city of Albany. If the propriety of a rapid movement forward was therefore evident, the difficulty of finding means to execute it was not less manifest, as the want of subsistence still continued; and this want would of necessity increase with the distance of the army from the lakes, through which it received its provisions. To maintain such a communication with Fort George, during the whole time of so extensive a movement, as would secure the convoys from being intercepted by the enemy, was obviously impracticable. The army was too weak to afford a chain of posts for such an extent; and continual escorts for every separate supply would be a still greater drain. Burgoyne therefore perceived distinctly that he must have recourse to some other source of supply, or totally relinquish the enterprise. He knew that the Americans had accumulated considerable stores of live cattle, corn, and other necessaries, besides a large number of wheel carriages, at a village called Bennington, situated between two streams, which afterwards uniting, form the river Hosack. This place lies only twenty miles distant from the Hudson; it was the repository of all the supplies intended for the republican camp, which were expedited from New England by the upper part of Connecticut river, and thence through the country of Vermont. From Bennington they were conveyed, as occasion required, to the different parts of the army. The magazines were only guarded, however, by detachments of militia, whose numbers varied continually, as they went and came at discretion. Though the distance was considerable from the camp of Burgoyne to Bennington, yet, as the whole country through which the corps of Reidesel had lately passed appeared peaceable, and even well inclined to submission, the English general, impelled by necessity, and allured by an ardent thirst for glory, did not despair of being able to surprise Bennington, and bring off the provisions of the enemy by means of his own carriages. Having taken this resolution, he intrusted the execution of it to lieutenant-colonel Baum, a German officer of great bravery, as well as well versed in this sort of partisan war.

The force allotted to this service, amounted to about five hundred men, consisting of two hundred of Reidesel's dismounted dragoons, captain Frazer's marksmen, the Canada volunteers, a party of provincials who are perfectly acquainted with the country, and about a hundred Indians; the corps took with them two light pieces of ar-

tillery. At the same time, lieutenant-colonel Breyman, with his regiment of Brunswick grenadiers and light infantry, marched down towards Bennington, and took post at Batten Kill, in order, if necessary, to support Baum. The latter had received from General Burgoyne very suitable instructions; he was to exercise extreme caution in the choice of his posts; to have the country diligently explored by the Indians, on the part of Otter Creek, and towards Connecticut river; he was not to allow his regular troops to scatter, but to keep them always in a compact body; he was to march light troops in front and rear of his column, to guard against ambuscades; he was ordered not to hazard dubious rencounters, but if the enemy came upon him in superior force, to take a strong position and intrench himself; he was to give out that the whole army was upon the march for Connecticut; finally, he was to rejoin the army at Albany. Burgoyne, in order to facilitate this operation, and to hold the republican army in check, moved with all his troops down the left bank of the Hudson, and established his camp nearly opposite to Saratoga, having, at the same time, thrown a bridge of rafts over, by which the advanced corps were passed to that place.

These demonstrations tended to inspire the belief that all the British army was about to cross the river, in order to attack the enemy, who still continued to occupy his encampment at Stillwater.

According to the plan which had been traced for him, lieutenant colonel Baum set forward upon his march with equal celerity and caution. He very shortly fell in with a party of the enemy, who were escorting some cattle and provisions, both of which he took with little difficulty, and sent back to the camp; but that evil fortune soon began to appear, which had already so fatally retarded the royal army. The want of horses and carriages, and the roads now become heavy and slippery, in consequence of the bad weather, rendered the advance of Baum excessively tedious. Hence the enemy, who stood upon their guard at Bennington, were seasonably informed of his approach. Colonel Stark, who had lately arrived with a corps of militia he had assembled in New Hampshire, commanded in that town. He sent with all speed to request colonel Warner, who, since the defeat of Hubbardston, had taken post at Manchester, to march to his assistance. All these troops, re-inforced with some of the neighbor-

ing militia, amounted to about two thousand men. Upon intelligence that the enemy approached, Stark detached colonel Gregg upon the look out; supposing at first it might be only a party of savages who were scouring the country. When he had discovered that they were regular troops, he fell back to his principal position at Bennington. Lieutenant-colonel Baum, on his part, having learnt that the enemy were too strong to be attacked by his present force without temerity, sent immediately to Breyman, apprising him of his situation, and pressing him to hasten to his succor. In the mean time, he took an excellent post near Santcoic Mills, on the banks of Walloon Creek, about four miles from Bennington, and there intrenched himself.

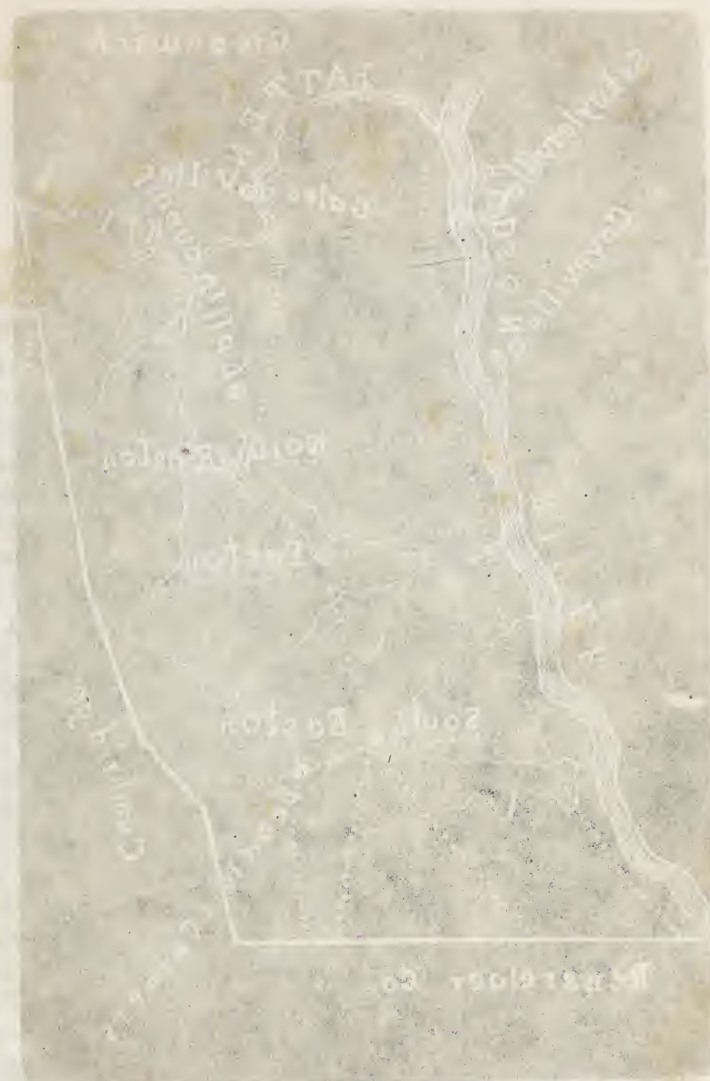
But Stark, not choosing to wait for the junction of the two parties, determined to attack him. Accordingly, on the morning of the sixteenth of August, he issued from Bennington, and advanced with his troops divided in several corps, in order to surround the posts of Baum, and assault them on all sides at once. The latter, on seeing the Americans approach, persuaded himself that they were bodies of loyalists coming up to join him. A number of refugees, who made part of his detachment, had prevailed upon an officer, more familiar with arms than with civil contentions, to adopt the absurd hopes and chimerical conceits with which they habitually deceived themselves. Having at length discovered his error, he defended himself with great valor. But such was the impetuosity, and even the superiority of the Americans, that he could not resist them long; having carried all before them, and taken his two pieces of cannon, they poured on every side into his intrenchments. The savages, Canadians and British marksmen, profiting by their activity, escaped in the woods. The German dragoons still kept together, and when their ammunition was expended, were bravely led by their commander to charge with their swords. But they were soon overwhelmed, and the survivors among whom was their wounded colonel, were made prisoners.

In the mean time, Breyman had set forward from Batten Kill, to the succor of Baum; and although he was on the march by eight in the morning of the fifteenth, had continued it without intermission, and the distance was not over twenty-four miles, yet, so many and so formidable were the impediments he encountered, from the badness of the roads, rendered still more difficult by the continual rain,

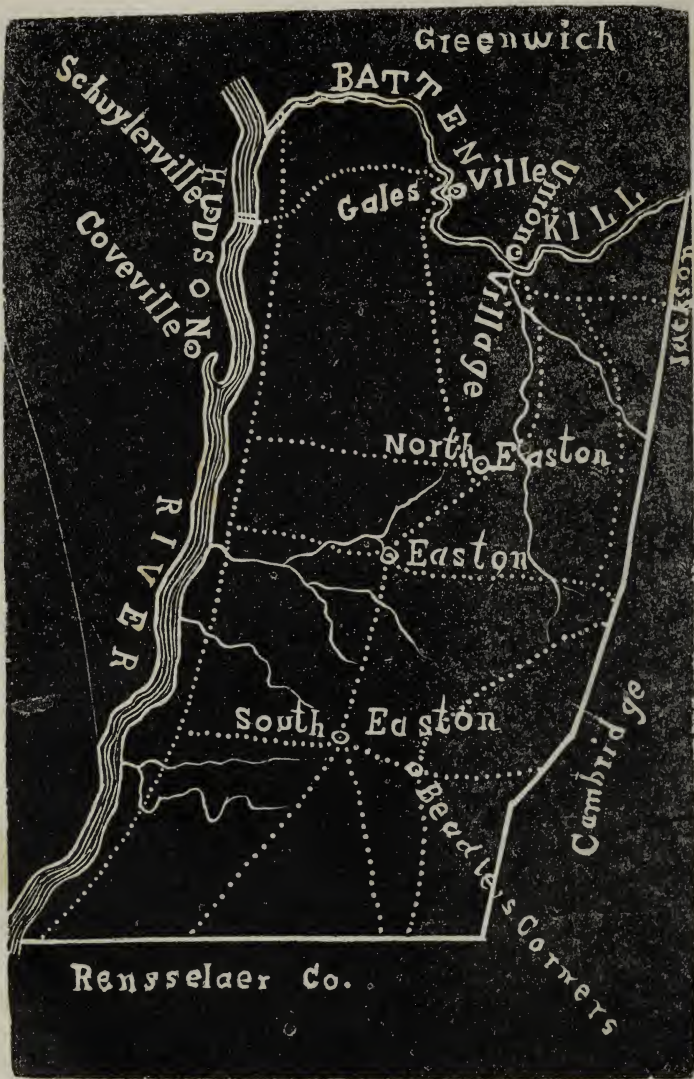
and from the weakness and tiring of horses in getting forward the artillery, that he was unable to reach the camp of Baum, till after fortune had already pronounced in favor of the Americans. It is asserted that he had received no timely information of the engagement, and that his first knowledge of it was brought by the fugitives. It was four in the afternoon when he appeared before the intrenchments of Baum, where, instead of meeting his friends, he found his detachment attacked on all sides by enemies. Though his men were excessively fatigued, they defended themselves with great spirit and resolution. As many of the provincial militia had disbanded to pillage, the action was maintained at first with an equality of advantage, and there was even danger that Breyman would recover what Baum had lost.

He had already dislodged the Americans from two or three different hills on which they had posts, and he pressed them so vigorously that they began to exhibit symptoms of disorder. But the affair soon assumed a quite different aspect; colonel Warner arrived at the head of his regiment of the line, and falling upon the rear of the English and Germans, restored the battle with increase of vehemence. The militia that were dispersed in quest of plunder, on hearing the report of the cannon, immediately rallied. Victory, however, remained doubtful till the dusk of evening; on one side combated valor and discipline, on the other, number and fury.

At length the soldiers of Breyman, overpowered by numbers, having expended all their ammunition, and lost the two pieces of artillery they had been at such pains to bring with them, began to give ground, and afterwards to break. They abandoned the field of battle, and in the precipitation of their retreat, left in the power of the conqueror all their baggage, a thousand muskets and nearly as many sabres. The obscurity of night covered their retreat. The royalists lost, in these two engagements, seven hundred men, the greater part prisoners; the number of killed was probably about two hundred. The loss of the republicans was inconsiderable. The congress addressed their public thanks to colonel Stark and the militia who took part in the actions of this day. Stark was moreover promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.



Map of the Pacific Northwest



MAP OF EASTON.

EASTON.

The Town of Easton was taken from Stillwater and Saratoga in 1793. The first settlers, whose names are known were, Killian Deridder, Walter Deridder, Peter Becker, Elijah Freeman, Thomas Beadle, William Thompson, Mishal Beadle, Nathan Potter, John Swain and William Coffin. The town is bounded on the North by the Batten Kill, and the Town of Greenwich, on the East by Jackson and Cambridge, on the South by Rensselaer Co., and on the West by Hudson River. It is well watered, the surface moderately uneven, and the soil a loam, variously combined with clay and sand of a good quality. Lime and Cement of a superior quality abound in parts of the Petersborough ridge of mountains, which enters this town and Greenwich; and large quantities are annually manufactured. The highest elevation in the town is known as Willard's Peak, which is about 300 feet above the Hudson. From this point the American spies observed the movements of Burgoyne's army while encamped at Fish Creek. The farms of this town are well cultivated and as a general rule the farmers are in better circumstances than those of any other town in the county. There is but very little waste land and nearly every acre is made productive. Part of Union Village and Galesville, Beadles Corners, Barker's Grove, Easton and North Easton are the villages of this town. The two first named are described in the Greenwich number of this work, and the remaining settlements will be more fully spoken of in the future pages of the present number. Easton contained according to the last Census a population of 2825 of which 1411 were males and 1414 females. Whole number of acres 28547—amount of corn raised in one year 55884 bushels, Rye 22133, Wheat 1243, Oats 68002 and potatoes 76093.

SUPERVISORS,

Philip Smith,	1793.	do.	1822.
Stanton Tefft,	1794.	Esek Brownell,	1823.
Thomas Dennis,	1795.	James Tefft,	1824.
do.	1796.	do.	1825.
do.	1797.	do.	1826.
do.	1798.	Gideon Cornell,	1827.
Jonathan Mosher,	1799.	do.	1828.
do.	1800.	Anson Bigelow,	1829.
Daniel Beadle,	1801.	do.	1830.
do.	1802.	John Davenport,	1831.
Hendrick VanSchaick,	1803.	Peleg Thomas,	1832.
do.	1804.	do.	1833.
Daniel Beadle,	1805.	Aaron Barker,	1834.
do.	1806.	Peleg Thomas,	1835.
do.	1807.	do.	1836.
do.	1808.	Aaron Barker,	1837.
John Gale,	1809.	Peleg Thomas,	1838.
Jonathan Mosher,	1810.	do.	1839.
John Gale,	1811.	Anson Bigelow,	1840.
do.	1812.	do.	1841.
Charles Starbuck,	1813.	do.	1842.
do.	1814.	Allen Gifford,	1843.
Calvin Smith,	1815.	do.	1844.
do.	1816.	Thomas D. Beadle,	1845.
James Mallory,	1817.	do.	1846.
James Tefft,	1818.	Job Eldridge,	1847.
do.	1819.	Anson Bigelow,	1848.
Jonathan Mosher,	1820.	Joel Buckley,	1849.
John Davenport,	1821.		

TOWN CLERKS.

Richard McOmber	1793.	William Woolley, from 1798,
do.	1794.	to 1800, inclusive.
Gilbert Gardner, from 1795,		Charles Starbuck, from 1801.
to 1797 inclusive.		to 1809, inclusive.

Jacob Van Buren, from 1810.	Abraham Cornell, from 1823,
to 1815, inclusive.	to 1828, inclusive.
Charles Starbuck, 1816	Joel Potter, from 1829,
Philander Tobey, 1817.	to 1840, inclusive.
Calvin Smith, 1818.	Russell S. Borden, from 1841.
Luke Chapin, 1819.	to 1844. inclusive.
Calvin Everest, 1820.	Alfred Worth, from 1845,
Stephen Jackson, 1821.	to 1849. inclusive.
do. 1822.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Martin Mason, 1829.	William Cozzens, 1840.
Abraham Conklin, 1830.	Royal Slocum, 1841.
Derastus D. Dennis, 1831.	Horace Bigelow, 1842.
Chancellor Ensign, 1831.	Giles Benson, 1843.
James M. Skiff, 1832.	Horatio Emmons, 1843.
Royal Slocum, 1833.	William Cozzens, 1844.
Chancellor Ensign, 1834.	Royal Slocum, 1845.
Isaac Crandall, 1835.	Seneca W. Gifford, 1846.
William Cozzens, 1836.	Horatio Emmons, 1847.
Royal Slocum, 1837.	William Cozzens, 1848.
Horatio Emmons, 1838.	Royal Slocum, 1849.
David Smith, 1839.	

EASTON CORNERS

This place is near the centre of the town, and where the town business is generally transacted. North Easton Post-office is located here; Sanford R. Potter P. M.

The following Directory includes the business men near Baker' Hotel and the Presbyterian Meeting house.

DIRECTORY.

HOTELS.

Lewis Taber.
Solomon Baker,

WAGON SHOP.

David Harrington.

MERCHANTS.

Sanford R. Potter.
 Alfred Worth.
 Elijah S. Anthony, (Hardware.)

PHYSICIAN.

R. B. Newman.

HARNESS MAKER.

James Barr.

TAILOR.

Thomas Davenport.

SHOE MAKERS.

Jacob Severn.
 Giles Weeks.

BLACKSMITHS.

Ezra Burdick.
 John Hutchinson.

TANNER & CURRIER.

Joseph Benson.

DRESS MAKING.

Miss Cornell.

BARKER'S GROVE.

Is a new settlement in the southerly part of the town, Easton Post Office is located here, Aaron Barker P. M. About one half mile north is a place known by the name of Bangall which is an old settlement; It is here where the Doctor's Mosher resided until their death, and their families still reside here.

DIRECTORY

HOTEL.

John C. Bartlett.

MERCHANT.

Ebenezer Allen.

SHOE MAKER.

Samuel Badger.

WAGON MAKER.

Edward Ward.

BLACKSMITH.

James White.

About a half mile north of the Grove, and near the residence of the late Doct. Mosher, are the following:

MERCHANTS.

Eugene Mosher,
 Jonathan Hoag.

WAGON MAKER.

Brice Briggs.

PHYSICIAN.

Doctor Cole, (Homœopathy.)

BEADLE'S CORNERS.

Is located two miles east of Barker's Grove, South-Easton Post office is located here, T. D. Beadle P. M. This place is surrounded by a rich farming territory, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

Beadle & Baker.

SHOEMAKER.

Thomas N. Parris.

BLACKSMITHS.

Enoch Hill,
William P. Sewell.

PHYSICIAN.

Asahel Perry.

COOPER.

Nathan Kennerson.

CARPENTER & JOINERS.

Russell Davis,
Edward Stanton.

At the northerly part of this town near the present residence of Luke Chapin, is a blacksmith's shop carried on by Warren Briggs, also a half mile north on the Galesville road, Messrs. Tobey & Crandall carry on the Mercantile business, and at or near the South end of the town on the Schaticoke road, Holder Crandall keeps a Hotel and Store, and there is also a blacksmiths shop owned by Henry Mabb, and a Shoe shop by Hiram Buel.

In describing Union Village in our first number we omitted to notice the Furnace of Eddy & Co. It is located in Easton, and is doing an extensive business in casting Plows, Cultivators, Horse Powers, &c. &c., which finds a ready Sale to the Farmers of this and the adjoining Counties.

P. S. Taylor Carries on the Shoe making business at this place.

The first settlers in addition to those previously named above, on the Hudson River, were the Sheldons, Millers, Winne's, Abeels, Wendell, Van Buren, Van Schaick, Wright, Vandenburg, Davenport,

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first organization of this church was at the South end of the town near Holder Crandalls. Not finding the first record we are obliged to omit it, There is a meeting-house at the above place which

has been built many years. The first record kept by this church commenced in 1835, at which time the Meeting-house was erected about 3-4 of a mile below Easton Corners.

FIRST TRUSTEES.

Sanford R. Benson,
John Robinson,
Asa Cogshall,
William Read,
Gardner Anthony.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

William Read,
Sanford R. Benson,
Ezra Burdick,
William Bishop,
Henry Derby.

The following are the names of the ministers who have been attached to the church since 1835.

Rev. Roswell Kelly,	Rev. S. S. Simmons,
“ Tobias Spicer,	“ Benjamin Ayres,
“ Reuben Wescott,	“ John Graves,
“ Henry Stead,	“ Paul P. Atwell,
“ William W. Pierce,	“ John Harwood.
“ Orrin Pier.	Parmenas Watts, (assistant.)

Divine service is held once in two weeks at the old church near Crandalls, at the south end of the town.

Present number of Communicants 102.

A new church edifice is now in progress of erection at Easton Corners, which will cost about \$1500.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized in the year 1803, and called the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Easton, under the charge of Rev. Philip Duryea of Saratoga, who occasionally preached until 1817, when he was dismissed. From 1817, to 1820, there was no settled Pastor; though public worship was kept up. In 1820 Rev. Jacob D. Fonda was ordained, and served until 1830, preaching alternately at Union Village, and Easton, he residing at Union Village. In 1832 Rev. John B. Kendall was employed to preach one year. In 1833 Rev. John H. Pitcher was called and installed as Pastor, and preached alternately at this place, and at Buskirks Bridge until 1835, when he was dismissed.

In 1838, Rev. Asahel Bronson was called and installed as Pastor, and served until 1840. In 1843, Rev. Ephraim H. Newton was employed to preach one year.

In 1844 Rev. David A. Jones was called and installed as pastor, and served three years and three months, and was dismissed; since which time there has not been a settled minister.

Rev. Philip Duryea now resides in New Jersey, Rev. Jacob D Fonda, in Old Schaticoke, Rev. John B. Kendall, residence unknown, Rev. John H. Pitcher now resides in the town of Jackson near Battenville. Asahel Bronson in Essex Co, E. H. Newton in Cambridge, D. A. Jones in New Scotland, Albany Co.

FIRST ELDERS.

Garret Van Buren,
Walter Deridder.

PRESENT ELDERS.

Cornelius Van Buren,
Garret G. Vandenburg.
Phineas K. Wells.

FIRST DEACONS.

John Norton,
Reuben Wilson.

PRESENT DEACONS.

Daniel W. Abeel,
James Van Buren.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONSISTORY,

Phineas K. Wells.

The first church edifice was built in 1804. Within a few years past it has been repaired and the estimated value is \$1000. Number now in Communion 57, The Church building is located a few rods North of Bakers Hotel, North Easton.

QUAKER MEETING.

It appears from the record of this society that it was organized in 1778.

The first, member, Rufus Hall, settled in this town in 1775. Soon after several Friends emigrated from Nantucket, in all, numbering seven Families, and located in this vicinity. The first meeting was held by them soon after, at the house of Zebulon Hoxie, the present residence of Gideon Hoxie. Soon after a log meeting house was built on the site of the present one; Friends moving from other parts increased the society to a very considerable number.

The present old meeting house was erected in 1787. It is located about two miles east from Barker's corners, and about one mile North of Beadle & Bakers Store;

The following are the names of the recommended Ministers, and clerks elected, from the organization to the present time.

Robert Nesbitt,	Rufus Hall,
Abial Gifford,	Joseph Wilbur;

all of whom are dead. The present ones are

Humphra Wilbur,	and	John Wilbur 2nd.
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CLERKS

Daniel Folger,	Stephen Baker,
Benjamin Starbuck,	Elisha Baker,
Gideon Hoxie,	Allen Wilbur,
Reuben Baker,	George Green,
	Samuel Wilbur.

Present number of members 92.

NORTH EASTON BRANCH.

This meeting was organized in 1838.

Among the adult members at that time, were

John Wilbur,	Humphra Wilbur,
Andrew Ferguson,	Doras Delevergne ,
Jared Thomas,	Job Wilbur;
Allen Wilbur,	John Wilbur 2nd,
Benjamin Coffin,	Job Wilbur 2nd,
Orrin Buel,	Peleg Wilbur,
Charles G. Haviland	John Wilbur Jr,
	Jacob Fryer,

Present number of members, including children whose parents have both a right of membership 108,

John Wilbur Jr. was chosen Clerk at the organization, and has continued to act in that capacity to the present time.

The meeting house is located a few rods north of the residence of Francis Tobey's, and is built of brick. The lot was given by John

Wilbur for church purposes. Building and fixtures cost ab out \$1 000.

Unlike most other religious societies the Quakers do not "call" or employ a Pastor to officiate in their assemblies. But if any of their members, male or female, deem it their duty to communicate anything in their meeting, they are at liberty to do so.

As the peculiar tenets of this society is but little understood by the mass of community, we make rather copious extracts from their printed Discipline, believing that it will be a subject of interest to all.

MEETINGS FOR DISCIPLINE.

"Meetings for Discipline are subordinate and accountable in the following manner; preparative meetings to the monthly meeting; monthly meetings to the quarterly meeting; and quarterly meetings to the yearly meeting.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS FOR DISCIPLINE.

Preparative, monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, of women have been established, and are held at the same times and places as meetings of the same description of men Friends. They are to make seasonable collections for the relief of the poor of their Sex.—The same rules of government and method of proceeding are to be adopted by them as for the regulation of male meetings, except in regard to keeping records.

This society is opposed to Public Scandal, Wars, Oaths, Slavery, using Distilled Spiritous Liquors, unnecessarily frequenting taverns, and other places of public resort; that they may not be exposed to noisy company, or betrayed into the use of strong liquors.

They are opposed to hiring ministers; as service is freely and faithfully to be performed, without any view to reward from man. They are opposed to gaudy dress and the vain extravagant fashion of the world &c., &c.,

They are also opposed to the observance of the days, and times, and calling the days and months by Heathen names.

On Marriage, the first duty is to acquaint their Parents and Guardians with their intentions and wait for their consent. Proposals of marriage are to be presented in writing, to the preparatory meeting, of which the woman is a member, signed by the parties.

In order to prevent marriages between persons of too near a kin, first cousins, or any as nearly related, are prohibited. Proposals of marriage are not permitted to be made sooner than a year after the decease of the husband or wife of the parties.

If a member of this Society shall marry one not in membership with them the overseers are to visit him on the account, and if such connection appear to them likely to bring reproach upon their religious profession, they are to forward the case to the monthly meeting, for further care therein and shall it appear to the monthly meeting that the testimony of Truth require it he is to be disowned.

In Trade, they particularly advise that none "make haste to be rich" by engaging in hazardous enterprises. It is recommended that Friends annually inspect the state of their affairs, and keep accounts so clear and accurate, that they may at any time easily ascertain whether they live within bounds of their circumstances.

When any find that there is danger of there not being property enough to discharge their just debts, they immediately consult with some judicious Friend, and if they advise it, without loss of time, make their circumstances known to their creditors, being careful to make a just and careful distribution, avoiding the too common and injurious practice of paying those who stand as securities, in preference to other creditors.

Let all consider well the ground on which they become endorsers, or joint securities; lest for want of due consideration, any involve themselves and families in ruinous circumstances."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Continued from Page 32.)

By the affairs of Bennington, and that of Fort Schuyler, it appeared that fortune began to smile upon the cause of the Americans. These successes produced the more happy effect upon their minds, the more they were unexpected; for since the fatal stroke which deprived them of Montgomery, they had found this war of Canada but one continued series of disasters. Their late discouragement and timidity were instantly converted into confidence and ardor. The English, on the contrary, could not witness without apprehension, the extinction of those brilliant hopes, which, from their first advantages, they had been led to entertain.

Thus the face of things had experienced a total change; and this army, of late the object of so much terror for the Americans, was now looked upon as a prey that could not escape them. The exploit of Bennington, in particular, had inspired the militia with great confidence in themselves; since they had not only combated, but repulsed and vanquished, the regular troops of the regular army, both English and German.

They began now to forget all distinctions between themselves and troops of the line, and the latter made new exertions and more strenuous efforts to maintain their established reputation for superiority over the militia. Having lost all hope of seizing the magazines at Bennington, general Burgoyne experienced anew the most alarming scarcity of provisions. But on the other hand, the successes of the Americans under the walls of Fort Schuyler, besides having inspirited the militia, produced also this other happy effect, that of enabling them, now liberated from the fear of invasion in

the country upon the Mohawk, to unite all their forces on the banks of the Hudson against the army of Burgoyne. The country people took arms in multitudes, and hastened to the camp. The moment was favorable; the harvests were ended, and the arrival of general Gates to take the command of the army, gave a new spur to their alacrity. This officer enjoyed the entire esteem and confidence of the Americans; his name alone was considered among them as the presage of success. The congress, in their sitting of the fourth of August, had appointed him to the command of the army of the north, while affairs still wore the most lowering aspect; but he had not arrived at Stillwater till the twenty-first.

General Schuyler was promptly apprised that a successor had been given him; but this good citizen had continued until the arrival of Gates to exert all his energies to repair the evil. Already, as we have seen, his efforts had not been fruitless, and victory inclined in his favor. He bitterly complained to Washington, that the course his fortune was interrupted, and that the fruit of his toils was given to another, who was about to enjoy that victory for which he had prepared the way. But the congress preferred to place at the head of an army, dismayed by its reverses, a general celebrated for his achievements. Moreover, they were not ignorant that if Schuyler was agreeable to the New Yorkers, he was nevertheless in great disrepute with the people of Massachusetts, and the other provinces of New England.

This necessarily counteracted that alacrity with which it was desired that the militia from that quarter should hasten to reinforce the army of the north, which was then encamped on the islands situated at the confluence of the Mohawk with the Hudson.

Another and very powerful cause contributed to excite the mass of the Americans to rise against the English army, which was the cruelties committed by the savages under St. Leger and Burgoyne, who spared neither age nor sex nor opinions. The friends of the royal cause, as well as its enemies, were equally victims to their indiscriminate rage. The people abhorred and execrated an army which consented to act with such ferocious auxiliaries. Though too true, their deeds of barbarity were aggravated by the writers and

orators of the patriot party, which carried the exasperation of minds to its utmost height. They related among others, an event which drew tears from every eye, and might furnish, if not too horrible, an affecting subject for the dramatic art.

A young lady by the name of M'Crea, as distinguished for her virtues as for the beauty of her person and the gentleness of her manners, of respectable family, and recently affianced to a British officer, was seized by the savages in her father's house, near Fort Edward, dragged into the woods, with several other young people of both sexes, and there barbarously scalped and afterwards murdered. Thus, this ill-fated damsel, instead of being conducted to the hymeneal altar, received an inhuman death at the very hands of the companions in arms of that husband she was about to espouse. The recital of an atrocity so unexampled, struck every breast with horror, as well in Europe as America, and the authors of the Indian war were loaded with the bitterest maledictions.

The Americans represent the fact as it is stated above, other writers relate it differently. According to their account, young Jones, the British officer, fearing that some ill might betide the object of his love, as well in consequence of the obstinate attachment of her father to the royal cause, as because their mutual passion was already publicly talked of, had, by the promise of large recompense, induced two Indians, of different tribes, to take her under their escort, and conduct her in safety to the camp. The two savages went accordingly, and brought her through the woods; but at the very moment they were about to place her in the hands of her future husband, they fell to quarreling about their recompense, each contending that it belonged entirely to himself; when one of them, transported with brutal fury, raised his club and laid the unhappy maiden dead at his feet. General Burgoyne, on being informed of this horrid act, ordered the assassin to be arrested, that he might suffer the punishment due to his crime. But he soon after pardoned him upon the promise made him by the savages of abstaining for the future from similar barbarities, and of strictly observing the conditions to which they had pledged themselves upon the banks of the river Bouquet. The general believed that this act of clemency would be

more advantageous than the example of chastisement. It even appears that he did not think himself sufficiently authorized, by the laws of England, to try and punish with death the murderer of the young lady; as if there existed not other laws besides the English, which bound him to inflict a just chastisement upon the perpetrator of a crime so execrable. But if he was warned by prudence to abstain from it, then he was to be pitied for the state of weakness to which he was reduced, and the weight of censure and detestation must fall exclusively upon the counsels of those who had called these barbarians into a civil contest. However the truth was, the condescension of general Burgoyne recoiled upon himself; for the savages, finding they were no longer permitted, as at first, to satiate their passion for pillage and massacre, deserted the camp, and returned to their several homes, ravaging and plundering whatever they found in their way. Thus terminated, almost entirely, this year, the Indian war; a war impolitic in principle, atrocious in execution, and bootless in result. The Canadians themselves, and the loyalists who followed the royal army, terrified at the sinister aspect of affairs, deserted with one consent; so that Burgoyne, in his greatest need, was left nearly destitute of other force except his English and German regular troops.

Such was his situation, when a party of republicans undertook an enterprise upon the rear of his army, which, if it had succeeded, would have entirely cut off his provisions and retreat towards Canada; and at least demonstrated the danger to which he had exposed himself, in having advanced with so small an army to so great a distance from the strong posts upon the lakes.

General Lincoln, with a strong corps of the militia of New Hampshire and Connecticut, conceived the hope of recovering for the confederation the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and consequently the command of Lake George. He knew that these places were guarded only by feeble garrisons. He advanced from Manchester to Pawlet. He parted his corps into three divisions; the first, commanded by Colonel Brown, was to proceed to the northern extremity of Lake George, and thence to fall by surprise upon Ticonderoga; the second, led by Colonel Johnston, was

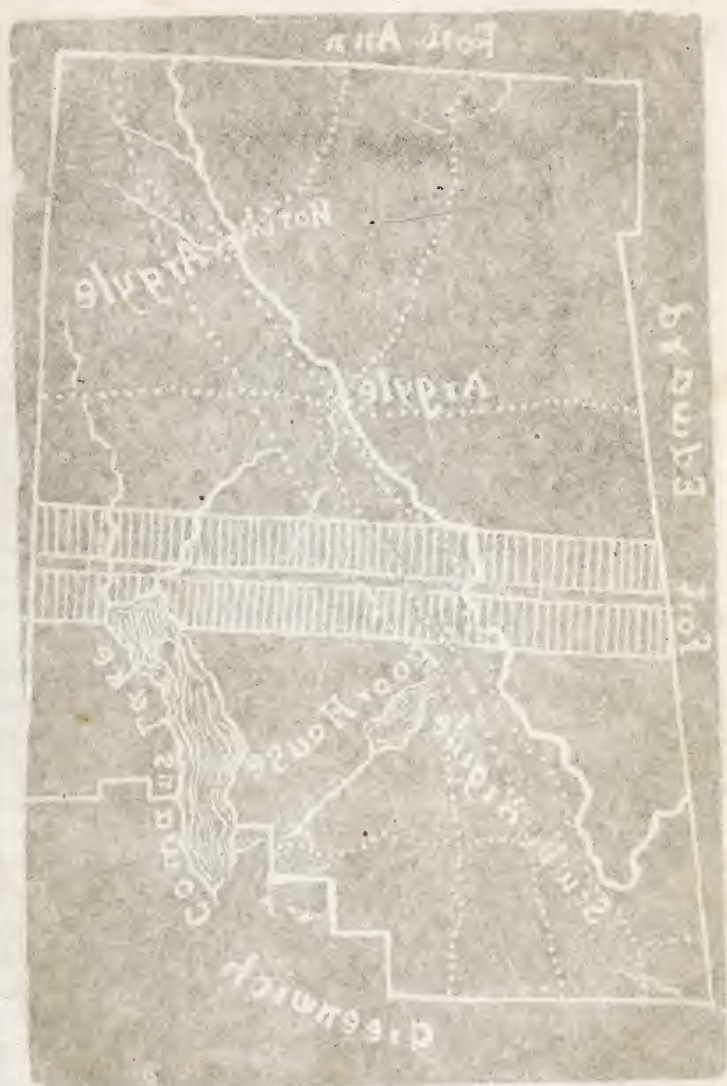
destined to scour the country about Fort Independence, in order to make a diversion, and even an attack, if occasion should favor it; the third, under the orders of Colonel Woodbury, had it in view to reduce Skeenesborough, Fort Anne, and even Fort Edward. Colonel Brown, with equal secrecy and celerity, surprised all the posts upon Lake George and the inlet of Ticonderoga, Mount Hope, Mount Defiance, and the old French lines. He took possession of two hundred batteaux, an armed brig, and several gun boats; he also made a very considerable number of prisoners. Colonel Johnston arrived at the same time under the walls of Fort Independence. The two fortresses were summoned to capitulate. But brigadier Powell, who held the chief command, replied that he was resolved to defend himself. The Americans continued their cannonade for the space of four days; but their artillery being of small caliber, and the English opposing a spirited resistance, they were constrained to abandon the enterprise, and to recover their former positions.

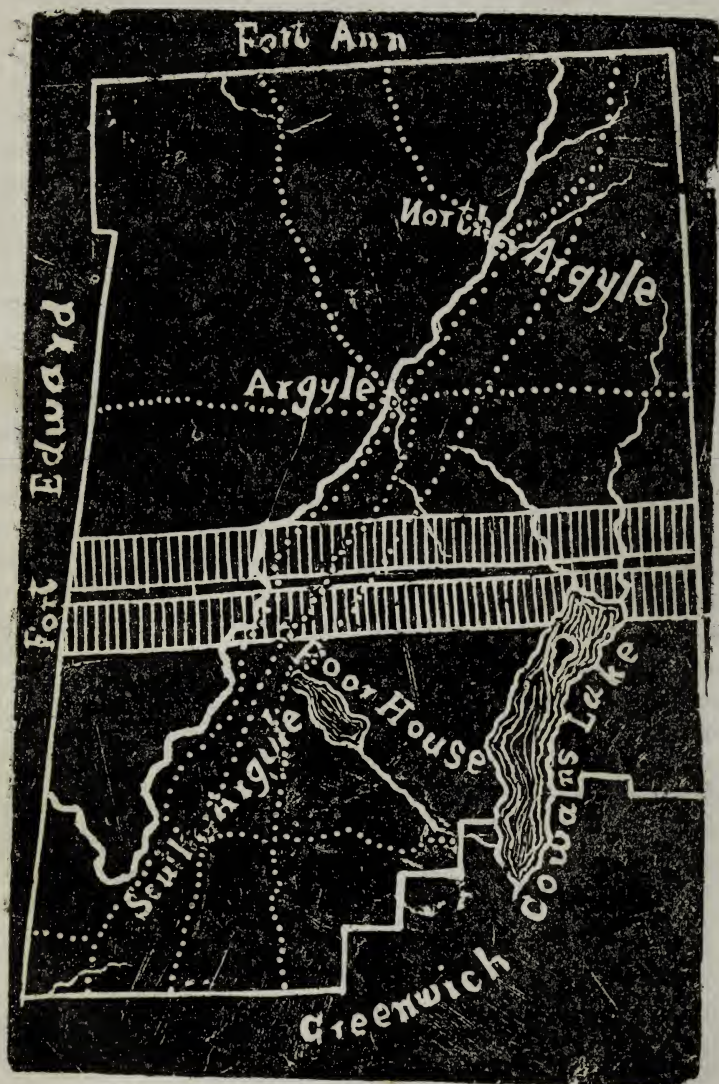
Meanwhile, general Burgoyne continued in his camp, on the left bank of the Hudson, where he used the most unremitting industry and perseverance in bringing stores and provisions forward from Fort George. Having at length, by strenuous efforts, obtained about thirty days' provision, he took a resolution of passing the river with his army, in order to engage the enemy, and force a passage to Albany. As a swell of the water, occasioned by great rains, had carried away his bridge of rafts, he threw another, of boats, over the river at the same place. Towards the middle of September, he crossed with his army to the right bank of the Hudson, and encamped on the heights and in the plain of Saratoga; Gates being then in the neighborhood of Stillwater, about three miles below. The two armies of course faced each other, and a battle was expected soon to follow.

This measure of passing the Hudson was by many censured with great vehemence; it was considered as the principal cause of the unfortunate issue of that campaign. Some were of the opinion that after the affairs of Bennington and Stanwix, Burgoyne would have acted more wisely, considering the daily increase of the American army, if he had renounced the project of occupying Albany, and

made the best of his way back to the lakes. It appears, however, to us but just to remark for his excuse, that at this time he had not yet received any intelligence either of the strength of the army left at New York, or of the movements which sir Henry Clinton was to make, or had made, up the North river towards Albany. He calculated upon a powerful co-operation on the part of that general. Such was the plan of the ministers, and such the tenor of his own peremptory instructions. And to what reproaches would he not have exposed himself, if, by retiring towards Ticonderoga, he had abandoned Clinton to himself, and thus voluntarily relinquished all the advantages that were expected from the junction of the two armies? We may, however, consider as vain the apology which was advanced by Burgoyne himself, when he alleged, that if he had returned to the lakes, Gates might have gone to join Washington, who, falling upon Howe with the combined armies, must have overpowered him, and decided the fate of the whole war. Gates would never have abandoned the shores of the Hudson, so long as the army of Burgoyne was opposed to him, whether in the position of Saratoga, or that of Ticonderoga. It is, besides, to be observed, that as a great part of the army of Gates consisted in the New England militia, these, at least, would not have followed him, even if he had marched upon the Delaware. But though we think that Burgoyne committed no error in resolving to prosecute his expedition, it nevertheless appears that he ought not to have passed the Hudson. By continuing upon the left bank, he could retire at will towards Ticonderoga, or push forward towards Albany. It was evidently more easy to execute this movement, while having between himself and the now formidable army of Gates, so broad a river as the Hudson. The roads above, from Batten Kill to Fort George, were much easier upon the left than those upon the right bank; and in going down towards Albany, if they were not better, at least they were not worse. But either confiding too much in his army, which was, in truth, equally brave and flourishing, or not esteeming the Americans enough, notwithstanding the more favorable opinion of them which the actions of Bennington and of Stanwix should have given him, resolved to quit the safer ground, and try the fortune of a battle.

(Continued in the next Number)





MAP OF ARGYLE.

ARGYLE.

This town was organized in 1771. It then embraced the territory of the present town, and also the towns of Greenwich and Fort Edward. It derived its name from the Duke of Argyle, of Scotland, and was granted to eighty-three families, consisting of one hundred and forty-one Scotch emigrants, who came out in three ships under command of Capt. McLaughlin Campbell, and landed at Tappan. The grant contained 46600 acres of land, and near the centre of the present town, a street was laid out from the Hudson river, east across the town, twenty-four rods wide, on both sides of which were lots of thirty acres each. Each emigrant drew a lot, and a farm of from 150 to 600 acres.

Among the grantees we find the names of Duncan Reid, Gillis, McNeil, McKallor, McEwan, Gilchrist, McKalpin, and Lensey, and some of their descendants are the principal landed proprietors of the town.

The soil is a mixture of loam and clay, intermixed with gravel and slate, and is generally productive. The surface of the township is uneven and in some places rather mountainous. The principal stream is the Moses Kill, which passes through it a south-westerly direction, and enters into the Hudson river above Fort Miller village. This stream affords power sufficient for milling purposes, &c. On the east side of the town there is a body of water called Cowan's Lake, about three miles long and from a half to three-fourths of a mile wide, and near South Argyle is a mineral spring, called Reid's Spring, which partakes much of the character of those at Saratoga. According to the last census, this town contained a population of 3241, of which 1609 were males, and 1632 females. The products for one year are set down as follows:—Wheat 8317 bushels; Corn

41929; Rye 17179; Barley 1778; Potatoes 104647; Buckwheat 3048; Turnips 558; Beans 883; Peas 7100.

Argyle, North Argyle and South Argyle, are the principal villages which will be found more fully described in another part of this number. There are three Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and one Methodist Church, an Academy, two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, a Lodge of Odd Fellows, a society denominated the Alpha Fraternal of the order of Monadic Ruellians, the County Clerk's Office and the Poor House; all of which be found more particularly alluded to on future pages.

Below we give a list of the principal town officers from its organization to the present time.

SUPERVISORS.

Duncan Campbell,	1771.	John Hay,	1801.
do.	1772.	Wm. Reid,	1802.
do.	1773.	Alexander Cowen,	1803.
do.	1774.	do.	1804.
do.	1775.	Alexander McDougall,	1805.
do.	1776.	do.	1806.
do.	1777.	Neal McConnellee, from	1807.
do.	1778.	to 1809 inclusive.	
do.	1779.	Neal McConnellee,	1810.
do.	1780.	John Reid,	1811.
Roger Reid,	1781.	do	1812.
do.	1782.	do.	1813.
James Beaty,	} 1783	do.	1814.
John McNaughton,		do.	1815.
Peter Pierce,	} 1784	Alexander Gillis,	1816.
Duncan McArthur,		John Robinson,	1817.
James Beaty,		do.	1818.
do.	1785.	Wm. Reid, Jr.,	1819.
James Beaty,	} 1786	do.	1820.
Duncan McArthur,		do.	1821.
John McKnight,		do.	1822.
Adiel Sherwood,	} 1787	Ransom Styles,	1823.
Wm. Reid,		do.	1824.
William Reid, from	1788,	do.	1825.
to 1822, inclusive.			

do.	1826.	Jesse S. Leigh,	1837.
do.	1727.	do.	1838.
do.	1828.	Ransom Stiles,	1839.
do.	1829.	Freeman Hopkins,	1840.
Anthony McKallor,	1830.	do.	1841.
do. to	1832.	John Robertson,	1842.
David Sill,	1833.	do.	1843.
do.	1834.	Wm. Boyd,	1844.
James Savage,	1835.	do.	1845.
do.	1836.	James Stewart,	1846.
		do.	1847.
		William Congdon,	1848. and 1849.

TOWN CLERKS.

Archibald Brown,	1771.	John Ross, from	1823,
Archibald Campbell,	1772.	to 1826, inclusive.	
do.	1773.		
Allen Campbell,	1774.	Charles McKallor,	1827.
Edward Potter, from	1775.	do.	1828.
to 1777, inclusive.		John Ross,	1829.
John McNeil, from	1778,	Duncan Taylor, from	1830.
to 1780, inclusive,		to 1832 inclusive.	
Duncan Gilchrist, from	1781,	James Carl, from	1833,
to 1784, inclusive.		to 1836, inclusive.	
Alexander McDougal,	1785.	Freeman Hopkins,	1837.
John McNeil, from	1786,	do.	1838.
to 1792, inclusive.		Henry K. White,	1839.
John White, Jr., from	1793,	do.	1840.
to 1796, inclusive.		Lucius Cottrell,	1841.
John McNeil, from	1797,	do.	1842.
to 1804, inclusive.		Archibald M. Bowan,	1843.
Edward Briggs,	1805.	do.	1844.
Peleg Bragg,	1806.	Alexander McFadden,	1845.
Anthony M. Huffman, from	1807.	do.	1846.
to 1814, inclusive.		Wm. S. Ashton,	1847.
David McNeil, from	1815,	do.	1848.
to 1822, inclusive.		John C. Rouse,	1849.

GENEALOGY.

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

33289

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Reid, Jr.,	1830	Jesse S. Leigh,	1839.
John Ross,		Wm. R. Mills,	1840.
Henry Shipherd,		Anthony McKallor,	1841.
Benjamin Clapp,		Wm. Congdon	1842.
John Robinson,	1831.	Henry Shipherd,	1842.
Martin Mason,	1832.	John A. McNeil,	1842.
Samuel F. Tomb,	1832.	James Tilford,	1843.
William Pierce,	1833.	Wm. H. King,	1844.
Henry Sshipherd,	1834.	Henry K. White,	1844.
Wm. Peirce,	1835.	John A. McNeil,	1845.
Wm. Hall,	1836.	James S. Coon,	1846.
James Tilford,	1837.	Nicholas Robertson,	1847.
Henry Shipherd,	1838.	Wm. H. King,	1848.
James Tilford,	1839.	John A. McNeil,	1849.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Martin Mason,	1843.	Archibald Gow, Jr.,	1845.
Allen Gibson,	1847.		

ARGYLE VILLAGE.

This village was first settled by George Kilmer, who was the owner of the village site, and also a large tract of land adjoining; which he purchased on speculation. Some time prior to the Revolutionary war, Kilmer erected a Grist Mill near this place, which was resorted to by settlers from a surrounding district of fifty miles in extent.

Argyle has at present a population of between seven and eight hundred. It is a thriving place, finely situated, and contains two Churches—one Scotch Presbyterian—one Methodist—a Lodge of Odd Fellows—a Division of Sons of Temperance—an Academy—a Society of the Alpha Fraternal of the Order of Monadic Ruellians—a Grist Mill—Woolen Factory, Post Office, &c. The first Postmaster was Joseph Rouse, who was appointed in 1807, and held the office 34 years. In 1841, John C. Rouse, was appointed, and was succeeded by Wm H. Rouse in 1845, who was removed during the present year, (1849,) and John A. Pattison, the present incumbent appointed. The County Clerk's Office is located here, as the most central village of the county. Distant from Albany 44 miles, from Sandy Hill 8 miles.—

Below we give a list of the business operators at this place.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**MERCHANTS.**

Edward Dodd,
John C. Rouse,
James Stewart.

Ransom Stiles.
Wm. H. Rouse,

GROCER.

Boyd Madden,

BOOK STORE.

Robert Hall,

PHYSICIANS.

James Savage,
Hugh P. Proudfit,
Wm. H. Kilmer, (Dentist,)

George Gillis,
John C. Sill,

HOTELS.

Joseph Rouse,

George C. Dennis,

FURNITURE STORE.

George S. McFadden,

HARNESS MAKER.

James M. Hall,

TANNERY.

Archibald M. Rowan,

GRIST MILL.

John Reid,

LAWYERS.

William H. King,

James S. Coon,

BLACKSMITHS.

John Ketchum,
John Mickel,

Benjamin Carswell,

SHOE MAKERS.

Michael Demars,

J. Noland,

TAILORS.

Robert G. Clark,
John Bidwell,

Cornelius Sharp,

CABINET MAKERS.

Wm. S. Ashton,

James Ross,

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

Isaac K. Gorham & Brother

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Nelson Keefer,

COOPERS.

Howland & Hastings,

CARPENTER.

Wm. Lendrum,

MILLINERY SHOPS.

Miss Sarah J. Taylor,

Miss Eliza Stewart.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

This office was located in this village in 1806, Daniel Shipherd was then clerk, and he held the office 16 years, when John Crary was appointed and served one year. He was removed, and Mathew D. Danvers appointed and held the office 3 years. Jesse S. Leigh succeeded Danvers, and held the office 9 years. He was succeeded by Edward Dodd, who held the office 9 years. Henry Shipherd, the present clerk was next elected and has held the office nearly 6 years. Philander C. Hitchcock, is the present deputy clerk. Previous to locating the office at Argyle, Daniel McCrea, ——— Honeywood, and Garret Wendell, severally held the office of county clerk.

ARGYLE ACADEMY.

This Institution was incorporated in 1841. The Academy building is a handsome structure, built of brick.

The names marked thus * constitute the present Board of Trustees, Principals, Teachers, &c. since its organization.

Ransom Stiles,*

Archibald M. Rowan,*

James Savage,*

Joseph Rouse,*

George Mairs, jr.*

John Bishop,

Anthony McKallor

Jesse S. Leigh,*

Thomas N. Clark,

James Stewart,*

Gideon Gifford,

John Robertson,*

Samuel Donaldson,*

Edward Dodd,*

George Gillis,*

Edward Riggs,*

James M. Hall,*

Levi Hopkins,*

Joshua Selfrage,

Wm. H. King,*

John A. Pattison.*

PRINCIPALS.

——— Larkin,

Daniel W. Wright, (dead)

Charles H. Taylor,

Joseph McCracken,*

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Maria McLean,

Miss Mary Lourie,

" Phebe A. Wilson,

" Juliette Buchanan,

" Jane M. Jones,

" Abby Perry,

Miss Sarah A. Pettis.*

No. of students at the date of last report, 123.

Value of Academy and lot, \$3150.

Value of Library, \$198.

Value of Philosophical Apparatus, \$154.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first record of this society dates in 1836. The church building was formerly owned and occupied by a Presbyterian society, which broke up in 1840. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and is a handsome building. The society has recently erected a parsonage house.

The following are the names of Ministers who have had the charge of this society since 1836, viz:

Rev. Daniel Brayton,

Rev. S. Young,

" David P. Hulburd,

" Wm. P. Graves,

" Ezra Sprague,

" Wm. Henry,

" Paul P. Atwell,

" Ensign Stover,

" Thomas Dodson,

" Wm. A. Miller,

" J. L. Cook,

" Aaron Hall,

Rev. Amos Osborn, is the present minister, who preaches at this place every Sabbath morning, and every Sabbath afternoon at Blcher's, in Hebron.

The following persons constitute a portion of the official members at the present time:

John C. Rouse,

Wm. Pollock,

James Pollock,

Cornelius Sharp,

James Carl,

George Taylor.

John C. Rouse has been the church clerk for the last 8 years.

Value of church property, \$2,200.

ARGYLE LODGE, I. O. OF O. F.

This lodge was organized in 1848—its first officers were

Allen Gibson, N. G.	George C. Harsha, V. G.
John A. Walker, R. S.	Joseph Kinney, T.

Present Officers.

James D. Gourlay, N. G.	Pierce S. Milliman, V. G.
James Ross, R. S.	Joseph Kinney, T.
Allen Gibson, P. S.	

Present number of members, 30.

ARGYLE DIVISION, S. OF T.

This division was instituted in 1848—its first officers were

John Wellman, W. P.	Hezekiah Whitney, W. A.
Allen Gibson, R. S.	John Anderson, F. S.

Present Officers.

Robert Perry, W. P.	John Anderson, W. A.
Abraham Stewart, R. S.	Noble W. Blanchard, F. S.
Archibald Patten, T.	

Present number of members, 60.

THE ALPHA FRATERNAL, NO. 1.

OF THE ORDER OF MONADIC RUEILLIANS.

(Being the first Circle instituted of said Order.)

The Order of Monadic Ruellians, is a secret association, the object of which is strictly literary and scientific.

The Order is formed of Circles, Pories, Temples, Preceptories, and a Prime Council; which has jurisdiction over the whole United States. Each Temple has jurisdiction over an extent embracing about 200 miles square.

The Mohican Temple, which holds its meetings annually at the village of Argyle, embraces a jurisdiction over the counties of Washington, and those adjacent, about 12 in number.

The following is a list of Officers of Mohican Temple, No. 1.

Gilbert Small, Arch Elder.	Allen Gibson, Deacon.
James D. Gourlay, Scribe.	G. H. Robertson, Warden.

SOUTH ARGYLE.

This place is located three and three-fourths of a mile south of Argyle village.

It contains two Stores, a Post Office, and several Mechanic's Shops. The post office has been established twenty years, Rev. James P. Miller was appointed first Post Master; he kept the office at his dwelling house about one and a half mile east of this place; after which Wm. G. McMaster was appointed, and the office was removed to the present place where it is now located. The next Post Master was Wm. McNaughton, next William Congdon, next John H. Ferguson, who held the office until the present year, (1849,) when William Congdon was again appointed, and still holds the office.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Aaron McCall,
Samuel Stewart, jr

BLACKSMITHS.

Samuel Schermerhorn,
Abraham Bain,

GROCERY.

Alexander Bain,

SHOE MAKER.

Daniel McQuera,

WAGON SHOPS.

William Congdon,
William Christie,

TAILOR.

Alexander Schermerhorn.

MACK'S MILLS.

About two miles east of Argyle village is a small settlement called Mack's Mills.

The following are the names of the business operators.

GROCERY STORE.

Charles Mack.

SHOE MAKER.

James B. Mathews,

COOPER SHOP.

Oliver Shiland,

A short distance still farther east is a store kept by James Shan non.

COOT HILL.

This place is located three and a half miles north-easterly from Argyle village, and one mile from North Argyle post office, on the Hartford road, and is within a mile of Hartford line. The post office now called North Argyle was formerly located here. It was established in 1829, called Coot Hill post office, Samuel Danielson was appointed P. M.

The place contains a hotel, a store, and several mechanics shops.

DIRECTORY.

HOTEL.

John Clark,

BLACKSMITH.

Simeon Kilmer,

MERCHANT.

John Clark,

TAILOR.

——— Shields,

WAGON SHOPS.

John L. Lester,

David Harshaw, jr

SHOE MAKER.

George Smith,

NORTH ARGYLE.

This place is two and a half miles northeasterly from Argyle village, on the Hartford road. It was first settled as a business place by Daniel Stevenson. It contains a post office, store, a church and several mechanics' shops.

The village is surrounded by a rich farming territory, and the farmers are generally wealthy.

The Post office was established here in 1830, Daniel Stevenson, was appointed postmaster. He held the office until 1845, when William Stevenson, jr. was appointed, and held the office until the present year (1849,) when he resigned and Nicholas Robinson, was appointed, and holds the office at the present time.

DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Stevenson & Stewart,

BLACKSMITH.

Simeon Williams,

WAGON SHOP.

Oliver Selfrage,

TAILOR.

Hiram Ladd,

SHOE MAKER.

Andrew McMillin,

HARNESS MAKER.

Wm. McGeoch,

ASSOCIATE CHURCH.

This church is located at North Argyle. It was set off from South Argyle Church in 1830. It belongs to the Presbytery of Cambridge. Rev. Duncan Stalker, has officiated as pastor over this church since its organization. Mr. Stalker emigrated from Scotland in 1831.

George Lendrum and Daniel Stevenson were among the first officers of this church.

Present officers are

DEACONS.

Nicholas Robertson,
Benjamin Skelly,
John Small,

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Stevenson,
Oliver Selfrage,
Alexander McGeoch,
James Stevenson,
Daniel Maxwell,
George Keachie.

The church property consists of a neat and commodious house—cost about \$1500.

The largest contributor towards its erection was, the late Daniel Stevenson.

The whole number of communicants are 130, and 50 families.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

This church is known by the name of the First Presbyterian congregation of Argyle.

It was organised in 1793. Rev. George Mairs, was the first pastor and continued as such to his death in 1842.

In June, 1823, Rev. George Mairs, jr. was ordained and installed as colleague of George Mairs, senior. Since the death of his father, all the pastoral duties of the congregation have devolved upon him.

The congregation is large, perhaps the largest Presbyterian branch of the church in the county.

The present number of members in full communion, is about three hundred. They are generally intelligent, being thoroughly instructed from their infancy in the leading doctrines of the Gospel, and are (with few exceptions,) descendants of parents who emigrated from Scotland and Ireland.

The place of worship is pleasantly situated in the heart of the village of Argyle. It is a beautiful edifice, large and well proportioned, and was erected in the year of 1845. Estimated value is about \$4000.

The beginning of this church was small. It was organized by a few devoted individuals from Scotland and Ireland at a time when the surrounding country was a perfect forest, but it flourished in the wilderness, and has resulted as above stated.

ASSOCIATE CHURCH, SOUTH ARGYLE.

The Associate Presbyterian Congregation is located in the South part of this town, two miles East of South Argyle Post Office, and one mile South of Argyle Lake.* The Church is located on the Glebe lot, set apart in the Duke of Argyle's original grant, for the use of the First Presbyterian Congregation that should be erected on that which is commonly known as the Scotch Patent. About one hundred and thirty acres of this Glebe lot, is still in possession of the Congregation.

*This beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by the most picturesque scenery in the town, or perhaps the county, we believe has hitherto been without a specified name, being usually designated "the Little Lake," to distinguish it from that other body of water, lying partly in Argyle and partly in Greenwich, called in another place of this Gazetteer, "Cowan's Lake." But this Lake being the only one which lies wholly in the town, and being distinguished for the beauty of its water, the elegance of its scenery, and occupying, as it does, almost the height of land in the town, it is worthy of receiving its name from that of the town.

This Congregation has existed, in an organized state, since 1785. In 1789 it formed a part of the pastoral charge of the Rev. Thomas Beveridge, of Cambridge, three-fourths of Mr. B.'s time being employed in Cambridge, and one-fourth in Argyle, until the time of his death in 1798. The congregation remained vacant—that is, without a fixed pastor, from the death of Mr. Beveridge until 1804, when they called the Rev. Robert Laing, who had been for some time settled in the Western part of Pennsylvania.

In 1807, a connection was formed between this Congregation and that of Hebron—Hebron receiving one-fourth of Mr. Laing's ministerial labors, and paying one-fourth of the salary.

About 1812, Mr. Laing resigned the pastoral charge of the congregation and removed to Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he died a few years since at an advanced age.

From the removal of Mr. Laing, until about the beginning of the year 1818, when the Rev. Peter Bullions was called, the congregation was without a stated minister, but enjoyed pretty regular preaching during this and subsequent supplies.

Mr., now Dr., P. Bullions, was ordained and installed pastor of the congregation March 4th, 1818, and continued until 1824, when he resigned his charge and removed to Albany, where, until recently, he was Professor of Languages in the Academy.

From November, 1824 till September, 1829, the congregation was again without a fixed pastor. In this year the present incumbent, James P. Miller, was installed as pastor over this congregation; having now occupied the place twenty years.

The Associate Church with which this congregation, and several others in the County are connected, has had a continuous existence in America, since 1754, when two Missionaries from the Associate Synod of Edinburg, were sent over to preach and organize churches. These were soon followed by others, who organized themselves into a Presbytery, under the name of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania—since 1801, "The Associate Synod of North America."

Their ecclesiastical principles are contained in what are called the "Westminster Standards."

This body, soon after their organization in Pennsylvania, was introduced into the State of New York, particularly into Washington County. It is now extended over most of the States of the Union, except the Southern, (being Anti-Slavery in sentiment and discipline.) The congregations in the slaveholding states being few and small.

In 1782, when the coalescence of a part of the Associate Church and of the Reformed Presbyterians took place, which gave rise to the Associate Reformed Synod in this County, the greater part of the congregations in this county went over to the new organization. But many of them soon replaced themselves under the old body.

The first document shewing the distinct existence of the Associate Congregation of Argyle, is the copy of a petition to the Presbytery of Pennsylvania, to meet at Peguia, Pa., April 2d, 1785, praying for dispensations of Gospel Ordinances. In the copy on file, the names of the subscribers are not attached.

The subscription list for the years 1788 and 1789, with the sums attached to each name, are still preserved. The meeting at which the paper for 1789 was agreed upon, was held March 20th. The following is a copy of the names, with the sums annexed, of the latter paper. The money was made payable to "John McKnight and John McNeil," who were at that meeting chosen Trustees of the congregation.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Archibald Campbell,	1	10	0	Archibald McNeil,	0	10	0
Archibald Livingston,	0	15	0	John McNeil,	0	12	0
John Ferguson,	0	12	0	Alexander McNeil,	0	08	0
Duncan Campbell,	0	15	0	Malcom McNaughton,	1	00	0
John McQuin,	0	08	0	Wm. Robertson,	0	10	0
Robert McNabb,		08	0	Henry Tinkey		16	0
John McFarlin,		06	0	Dan. Livingston,		12	0
Peter Christy,		08	0	William Reid,	2	00	0
James Mairs,		12	0	Robert McNaughton,		4	0

Alexander Mairs,	8 0	James Beaty,	15 0
John McKnight,	1 05 0	John Beaty,	8 0
Alexander McKnight,	1 00 0	John McDougal,	10 0
William Campbell,	10 0	John White,	12 0
Roger Reid,	6 0	Daniel McGilvrey,	8 0
Duncan McArthur,	1 10 0	Joseph Patterson,	16 0
William Bishop,	8 0	Allen McClane,	8 0
Archibald McKallor,	10 0	John Miller,	6 0
Widow Bain,	1 00 0	Cusparus Bain,	10 0

The first ruling elders [Deacons as now commonly called,] were William Reid, Esq., who died November, 1833, at the advanced age of 95 years and 7 months, and John McNeil, who died some 25 years since. He was a long time Clerk of the Session and of the Congregation. No papers are found among the records of the date of their election or ordination, or whether any others were chosen with them.

The second election of elders was held June 26th, 1800, when John Reid, Robert Robertson, George Dunn and John Harsha were chosen; all of whom are since deceased. Maj. John Reid was the last survivor of this class.

John Stott, Gilbert Robertson, George Lendrum, Cornelius McEachron, Samuel Dobbin, and William McNeil, are the present acting elders. But the two last named are set off to the new Congregation in Greenwich, which is to worship separately from the first of January next.

The average number of communicants in this congregation before the erection of the congregation of North Argyle, which was set off from this congregation in 1830, was a little above 300. The number soon rose again to near the former amount, when a large emigration to Illinois, and other western states, about nine years since, reduced the number again, some forty or fifty. At the last enumeration, at the beginning of the present year, the number of communicants amounted to 280. About 40 of these have been since set off to the new congregation of Greenwich.

From June 1830, till June 1849, there has been received 270 communicants in this congregation.

POOR HOUSE.

The Poor House of this County is located about two miles south of Argyle Village. The first record was made June 22d, 1827. Previous to this time each town supported their poor.

The first Keeper of the Poor was Joseph Stewart of the town of Whitecreek, he held the office two years, when — Perine was appointed and held the office three years, when David Thomas, of Hebron, was appointed and held the office five years, when — Hubbard, of Hebron, was appointed, but died soon after, when Levi Hopkins was appointed and held the office ten years, after which Leonard Farr, of Fort Ann, was appointed and is the present keeper.

The keeper receives a salary of \$350 beside board for himself and family, which is a small pay for the services performed.

According to the last annual report of the Superintendents, made December, 1848, the aggregate expenses, including temporary relief, \$11,013 77; the amount for temporary relief was \$6,510 04.

Paid Superintendents,	-	-	-	-	\$363 39
Keeper and help,	-	-	-	-	468 00
Supplies,	-	-	-	-	3,176 39
Transporting Paupers,	-	-	-	-	179 50
Physicians,	-	-	-	-	91 45
Miscellaneous expenses,	-	-	-	-	225 00

Total Expense, - - - - 4,503 73

The estimated expense for each Pauper in the Poor House for the last year was 52 cents per week, including board and clothes.

According to the record kept by the Keeper, the cause of becoming a charge to the county, was, in almost every instance, intemperance, except in cases of old age or idiocy. The town of Whitehall furnishes the greatest number of foreign, and Greenwich the most American paupers. There are two persons in the Poor House who entered the first year.

PRESENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Robert G. Hall, Argyle. John E. Newcomb, Whitehall.
 Samuel Bennett, Fort Edward.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Continued from Page 48.)

In like manner as the British ministers, erroneously estimating the constancy of the colonists, had persuaded themselves that they could reduce them to submission by rigorous laws, the generals, deceiving themselves as strangely with respect to their courage, had no doubt that with their presence, a few threats and a little rattling of their arms, they could put them to flight. From this blind confidence in victory resulted a series of defeats, and the war was irretrievably lost from too sanguine an assurance of triumph.

But let us resume the course of events. The nineteenth of September was reserved by destiny for an obstinate and sanguinary action, in which it was at length to be decided whether the Americans, as some pretended, could only resist the English when protected by the strength of works, woods, rivers & mountains, or if they were capable of meeting them upon equal ground, in fair & regular battle. Gen Burgoyne, having surmounted the obstacles of thick woods and broken bridges, by which his progress was continually interrupted, at length arrived in the front of the enemy, some woods only of no great extent separating the two armies. Without a moment's delay, the English formed themselves in order of battle; their right wing rested upon some high grounds which rise gradually from the river; it was flanked by the grenadiers and light infantry, who occupied the hills. At some distance in front, and upon the side of these, were posted those Indians, Canadians and loyalists who had still remained in the camp. The left wing and artillery, under generals Phillips and Reidesel, kept along the great road and meadows by the river side. The American army drew up in the same order from the Hudson to

the hills; Gates had taken the right and given the left to Arnold. Smart skirmishes immediately ensued between the foremost marksmen of either army. Morgan, with his light horse, and colonel Durbin, with the light infantry, had attacked and routed the Canadians and savages; but the latter having been supported, they were both in their turn compelled to resume their place in the line. Meanwhile, Burgoyne, either intending to turn the left flank of the enemy, or wishing to avoid, by passing higher up, the hollows of the torrents which fall into the Hudson, extended his right wing upon the heights, in order to fall upon Arnold in the flank and rear.

But Arnold was, at the same time, endeavoring to execute a similar maneuver, upon him, while neither of them was able, on account of the woods, to perceive the movements of his enemy.

The two parties met; general Frazer repulsed the Americans. Finding the right flank of the enemy's right wing so well defended, they left a sufficient guard to defend this passage, made a rapid movement to their right, and vigorously assailed the left flank of the same wing. Arnold exhibited upon this occasion all the impetuosity of his courage; he encouraged his men with voice and example. The action became extremely warm; the enemy, fearing that Arnold, by cutting their line, would penetrate between their wings, as was manifestly his intention, hastened to re-enforce the points attacked. General Frazer came up with the twenty-fourth regiment, some light infantry and Breyman's riflemen; he would have drawn more troops, from the right flank, but the heights on which it was posted, were of too great importance to be totally evacuated. Meanwhile, such was the valor and impetuosity of the Americans, that the English began to fall into confusion; but general Philips soon appeared with fresh men and a part of the artillery; upon hearing the firing, he had rapidly made his way through a very difficult wood to the scene of danger. He restored the action at the very moment it was about being decided in favor of the enemy.

The Americans, however, renewed their attacks with such persevering energy, that night only parted the combatants. The royalists

passed it under arms upon the field of battle; the republicans retired. They had lost from three to four hundred men in killed and wounded; among the former were colonels Adams and Coburn. The English had to regret more than five hundred, and among others, captain Jones, of the artillery, an officer of great merit.

Both parties claimed the honor of victory. The English, it is true kept possession of the field of battle; yet, as the intention of the Americans was not to advance, but to maintain their position, and that of the English not to maintain theirs, but to gain ground, and as, besides, it was a victory for the republicans not to be vanquished, it is easy to see which had the advantage of the day. On the other hand the English were now convinced, to the great prejudice of their hopes, and even of their courage, that they would have to grapple with a foe as eager for action, as careless of danger, and as indifferent with respect to ground or cover as themselves.

The day following, general Burgoyne, finding that he must abandon all idea of dislodging the enemy by force, from his intrenched positions, endeavored to console himself with the hope, that time might offer him some occasion, to operate with more effect.

He was, besides, in daily expectation of news from general Clinton, with respect to whose movements he was still entirely in the dark. Resolving, therefore, to pause, he pitched his camp within cannon shot of the American lines. He threw up numerous intrenchments, both upon his right, the part which had been attacked, & upon his left, in order to defend the meadows near the river, where he had established his magazines and hospitals. An English regiment, the Hessians of Hanau, and a detachment of loyalists, were encamped in the same meadows for greater security. General Gates continued to occupy his first position, taking care, however, to fortify himself strongly on the left. With the return of success, his army was continually re-enforced by the accession of fresh bodies of the militia. General Lincoln joined him with two thousand men, well trained and disciplined, from the New England provinces. The English exerted the greatest vigilance to avoid surprise; and the Americans to prevent

them from going out of their camp to forage. The skirmishes were animated and frequent.

The British general had for a long time been expecting news from New York; and his impatience was at its height, when, the twentieth of September, he received a letter of the tenth, written in ciphers, by general Clinton, informing him that about the twentieth of the month, he should with two thousand men attack Fort Montgomery, situated on the right bank of the Hudson, and upon the declivity of the highlands. He excused himself upon account of weakness for not doing more; and even declared, that if the enemy made any movement towards the coasts of New York, he should be forced to return thither. Burgoyne immediately dispatched an emissary, two officers in disguise, and some other trusty persons, by different routes, to general Clinton, with a full account of his present situation, urging him to a speedy execution of the diversions he had proposed, and informing him that he was provided with sufficient necessaries, to hold out in his present position till the twelfth of October. Although the assistance promised by Clinton was much less effectual than Burgoyne had kept in view, nevertheless, he still cherished a hope that the attack on Fort Montgomery, and the apprehension that the English after its reduction might make their way up the river, would induce Gates either to change the position of his camp, or to send large detachments down the river, to oppose the progress of Clinton, and that in either case, some occasion would be offered him to gain a decisive advantage, and open his passage to Albany. But whoever considers the great superiority, in spirit as well as number, of the army of Gates over that of Burgoyne, and that the former was continually increasing in force, will readily perceive how vain were the expectations of the British general. It appears, therefore, that the mere survey of his own weakness, of that of Clinton, and of the preponderant force of Gates, should have determined him for retreat, if, however, retreat was still in his power. For to cross the river in sight of so formidable an army, would have been too perilous an enterprise; and here it is again perceived how imprudent had been the measure of passing it at first, since from that moment it became alike impossible to advance or recede.

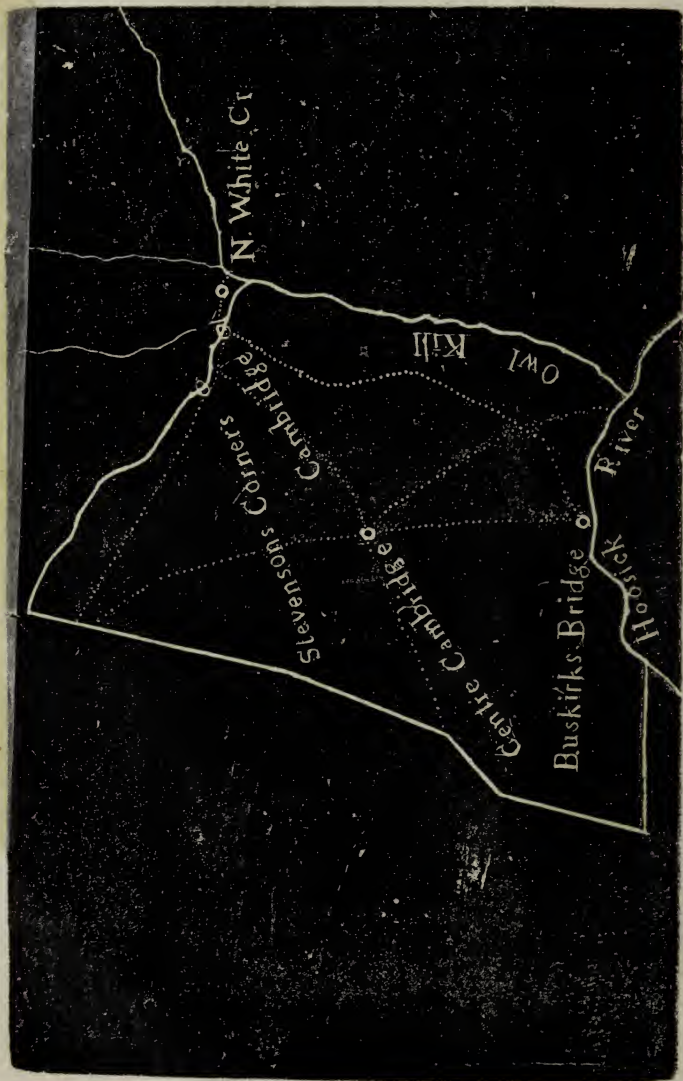
In the beginning of October, general Burgoyne thought it expedient, from the difficulty of his situation and the uncertainty of succor, to lessen the soldiers' rations of provisions; to this measure, from its necessity, they submitted with great cheerfulness. But the twelfth of October was approaching, the term limited for the stay of the army in its present encampment. The seventh was already arrived, and no tidings came of the operations that had been proposed for its relief. In this alarming state of things, the English general resolved to make a movement to the enemy's left, not only to discover whether there were any possible means of forcing a passage, should it be necessary to advance, or of dislodging them for the convenience of retreat, but also to cover a forage of the army. He was impelled by necessity to attempt a decisive stroke. Accordingly he put himself at the head of a detachment of fifteen hundred regular troops, with two twelve pounders, two howitzers, and 6 six pounders. He was seconded by generals Philips, Reidesel and Frázer, all officers distinguished for their zeal and ability. The guard of the camp upon the high grounds was committed to the brigadiers general Hamilton & Speight that of the redoubts and plain near the river, to brigadier Goll.

The force of the enemy immediately in the front of his lines was so much superior, that Burgoyne could not venture to augment his detachment beyond the number we have stated. He had given orders that during this first attack, several companies of loyalists and Indians should be pushed on through by-ways, to appear as a check upon the rear of the enemy's left flank. The column of regulars, having already issued from the camp, were formed within three quarters of of a mile of the enemy's left, and manifested an intention to turn it. But general Gates, who observed this movement, instantly penetrated the design of the English, and with exquisite discernment resolved to make a sudden and rapid attack upon the left of this corps, hoping thus to separate it from the remainder of the army, and to cut off its retreat to the camp. The Americans advanced to the charge with incredible impetuosity, but they were received with equal resolution by major Ackland, at the head of the grenadiers. Gates immediately detached a fresh and powerful re-enforcement to the aid of the first, and the attack was soon extended along the whole front of the Germans, who were posted immediately on the right of Ackland's gren-

diers. Hence the British general found it impracticable to move any part of that body, as he would have desired, for the purpose of forming a second line to support this left flank, where the great weight of the fire still fell. As yet the right was unengaged, when the British generals perceived that the enemy were marching a strong body round their flank, in order to cut off their retreat. To oppose this dangerous design of the American general, the light infantry, with a part of the twenty-fourth regiment, which were joined with them at that post, were thrown into a second line, in order to cover the retreat of the troops into camp. While this movement was yet in process, Arnold came up with three regiments, and fell upon this right wing. Gates at the same time, sent a strong re-enforcement to decide the action on the English left, which, being at length totally overpowered, fell into disorder and fled. The light infantry and the twenty-fourth advanced with all speed to check the victorious Americans, whose riflemen pursued the fugitives with great eagerness; there ensued an extremely warm affair, and many perished on both sides.

Upon this occasion, brigadier-general Frazer was mortally wounded an officer whose loss was severely felt by the English, and whose valor and abilities justified their regrets. Their situation now became exceedingly critical; even their camp was threatened, the enemy emboldened by victory, was advancing to storm it, & if he arrived before the retreating detachment, there could be little hope of defending it. Philips and Reidesel were ordered to rally with all expedition those troops that were nearest, or most disengaged, to cover the retreat of the others, while Burgoyne himself, fiercely pursued by Arnold, retired with great precipitation towards the camp. The detachment at length, though with extreme difficulty, regained the intrenchments, having left, however, upon the field of battle, a great number of killed and wounded, particularly of the artillery corps, who had, with equal glory to themselves and prejudice to the enemy, displayed the utmost ability in their profession, along with the most undaunted resolution. Six pieces of cannon also remained in the power of the Americans.

(Continued in next Number.)



MAP OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE.

This town was established in 1773. The first town meeting was held at the house of Captain John Wood's, and the following officers were elected, as appears by the first records; from which we quote.

"Officers Chosen at the Annual Meeting Held at Cambridge, in ye County of Albany, and in the Province of New York, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1773—First for Moderator, —Morrison, Esq.; for Town Clerk, William Brown; for Supervisor, Simeon Covel; for Sessors, David Sprigue, of White Creek, and Michael Ryon, of Cambridge; for Town Treasurer, Isaiah Younglove, Esq.; for Overseers of the Road, Sam'l Heth, ye first, for the West quarter; John Morrison, and Edward Wells—for the Middle division, Robart Edminston Nathan Smith, for Kylar's Pattern; John Soule and Sam'l Hodges, for White's Creek; Hazard Wilcox, for Walloomsak; Andrew Thomas for Quassecook; Thomas Asten, for Ashgrove; Simeon Berry, and Jabez Mosher for Fowlis—for Oversers of the Poor, John Lake, of White Creek, and Robert Gilmore, of Cambridge; for Collector and Constable, George Gilmore, of Cambridge, and Ebenezer Allen, Constable of White Creek; Peter Halley, for Allertown; John Cory for Shaftsbury—for fence Viewers and Prisers, Seth Chase and David Sprigue, of White Creek, and Sam'l Heth and Hugh Gray of Cambridge; for firemen, John Wyer, James Morrison, Hazard Wilcox, Jabez Mosher, Isaiah Younglove, Esq. and Ebenezer Wright; for Pound Masters, James Cowden, Sam'l Hodges. Hogs voted by the majority of Votes to Run at large, being Yoked and Ringed."

The town embraced the present town, the territory of Jackson, White Creek, and a part of Vermont. In 1788, it was organized by the State Legislature, with the following boundaries, to wit:

"All that part of the County of Albany, bounded northerly by County of Washington, easterly by the east bounds of this State, southerly by Pitts-Town and Schactekoke, and westerly by the East bounds of Saraghtoga Patent.

The soil of this Township is much like that of Greenwich and Easton. A portion of it, is lease land, subject to an annual rent of one shilling per acre. The surface of the town is moderately uneven and generally well cultivated and productive. Population according to the last census, 2165; of which 1049 were males, and 1126 females. The annual products as stated by the same work, was of Wheat, 5,711 bushels; Rye 13,337; Corn 44,436; Potatoes 58,855; Buckwheat 1,414; Barley 2,668; Beans 234; and Peas 1,693.

There are four villages in this town, Cambridge, Stevenson's Corner's, Centre Cambridge and Buskirk's Bridge; also four Churches and one Academy, 3 Post Offices, 1 Lodge of I. O. O F. all of which will be more particularly described, under their appropriate captions. There are no streams of importance within the limits of the town, but it is bounded on the east by Owl Creek, and on the south partially by Hoosick River, both affording a sufficiency of water power to supply the wants of the inhabitants.

Below we give a list of the principal town officers from its establishment to the present time.

SUPERVISORS.

Simeon Coyel,	1773	Daniel Wells,	1793
do	1774	to 1796 inclusive,	
do	1775	Andrew White,	1797
do	1776	Lewis Berry,	1798
John Younglove,	1777	do 1799 and	1800
Edmund Wells,	1778	Daniel Wells,	1801
John Younglove,	1779	do 1802 and	1803
do	1780	Not recorded,	1804
James Cowan,	1781	Jonathan Dorr,	1805
John Younglove,	1782	to 1809 inclusive	
to 1788 inclusive		James Stevenson,	1810
John Harroun,	1789	do	1811
do	1790	William Richards,	1812
Andrew White,	1791	do	1813
do	1792	Not recorded	1814

Not recorded	1815	Benjamin F. Skinner.	1833
James Stevenson,	1816	do	1834
do	1817	Jesse Pratt,	1835
Sidney Wells,	1818	Julius Phelps,	1836
Sidney Wells	1819	do	1837
do	1820	do	1838
James Stevenson,	1821	John Stevenson,	1839
to 1824 inclusive		do	1840
Philip V. N. Morris,	1825	do	1841
do	1826	Anson Ingraham,	1842
Edward Long,	1827	do	1843
do	1828	Thomas S. Green,	1844
Philip V. N. Morris,	1829	do	1845
Sidney Wells,	1830	Thomas C. Whiteside,	1846
James Stevenson,	1831	do	1847
Josiah Dunton,	1832	Zina Sherman,	1848
		do	1849

TOWN CLERKS.

William Brown,	1773	Henry Whiteside,	1825
do	1774	to 1829 inclusive	
Nicholas Mosher,	1775	John Dennis,	1830
John Younglove,	1776	Julius Phelps,	1831
Edmund Wells, jr	1777	to 1833 inclusive,	
to 1781 inclusive.		Morris L. Wright,	1834
John McClung,	1782	Julius Phelps,	1835
to 1788. inclusive		Isaac Gifford,	1836
Edmund Wells, jr	1789	Anson Ingraham,	1837
to 1805 inclusive		to 1841 inclusive	
Ira Parmerley,	1806	Julius Phelps,	1842
to 1813 inclusive		do	1843
Not recorded	1814	Elijah P. Fenton,	1844
Not recorded	1815	Anson Ingraham,	1845
Sidney Wells,	1816	do	1846
to 1820 inclusive		Benjamin Hall,	1847
Philip V. N. Morris,	1821	do	1848
to 1824 inclusive		do	1849

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Julius Phelps,	1829	Uriah N. Pratt,	1840
Jesse Pratt,	1829	Harvey E. Petteys,	1840
James P. Robertson,	1829	Cortland Skinner,	1841
Josiah Dunton,	1829	William Perry,	1841
Henry Whiteside,	1830	Thomas Shiland,	1841
Josiah Dunton,	1831	Thomas Shiland,	1842
William Perry,	1832	Robert McMurry,	1842
Sidney Wells,	1833	Chauncey S. Ransom,	1843
William King,	1833	Garret Fort,	1843
Henry Whiteside,	1834	Philip Pratt,	1844
Josiah Dunton,	1835	William Perry,	1844
William Perry,	1836	William Perry,	1845
Anson Ingraham,	1836	Alexander H. Wells,	1846
Anson Ingraham,	1837	Elijah P. Fenton,	1847
John Stevenson,	1838	Thomas Shiland,	1847
Isaac Gifford,	1838	William Hall, 2d,	1848
Joseph Green,	1839	Walter Skellie,	1848
Thomas C. Whiteside,	1839	Philip Pratt,	1849
		Julius Phelps,	1849

THE VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE.

This village is one of the most flourishing places in the county.— It is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, in the north east part of the town, and partially in White Creek, and surrounded by a rich farming territory. Distant from Union Village 8 miles, Salem 12 miles, and North White Creek, three-fourths of a mile. There are Stores, a Hotel, several Mechanics shops, a Saw-mill, a Grist-mill Academy, Post-office, and the usual professional offices. The Post office was established here in 1829. Prior to that time the office was kept at North White Creek, where it was established in 1797 or 8, and Adanijah Skinner was appointed P. M. Paul Dennis and Clark Rice, jr. succeeded him prior to the removal. Since which time the office has been under charge of the following gentlemen, in the order in which they appear. Mathew Stevenson, James P. Robertson, Joseph Green, Oliver Cook, and Clark McClellan, the present incumbent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTEL.

J. A. Durand,

MERCHANTS.

Livingston & Co.,

Leonard Wells, (White Creek side)

GROCERY.

Clark McClellan,

SHOE SHOPS.

John Archibald,

S. S. Fitch.

S. Green,

STOVE AND TIN WAREHOUSE.

O. F. Culver,

TAILOR, DYER AND SCOURER.

Joseph Stackhouse,

BARBER.

—— Vanbrancks,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Wm. Robertson,

WAGON MAKER.

Orrin Ackley,

CARPENTERS.

J. P. Robertson,

George Robertson,

Peter Robertson,

Sylvanus Slafter, (White Creek side)

SAWYER.

James Collins,

BOOKSTORE.

John Flack, (White Creek side)

LAWYERS.

Sharp & Martin,

R. K. Crocker. White Creek side,)

SEIVE AND SAFE MANUFACTURER.

Uriah Hanks,

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER.

Lewis B. Wells,

MILLINERS.

The Misses Lamb,

DRESS MAKERS,

Mrs. Murdock,

Miss Maria Hawes,

CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND CARPENTER.

George W. Robertson.

MILLER.

James Jackson, (White Creek side)

COOPER.

John Stevens, (White Creek side)

TANNERS:

Johnson & Culver,

BLACKSMITHS.

Josiah Robertson,
Zalmon Fenton, 2d

CABINET MAKER.

Richard Barton, (White Creek side

OYSTER SALOON.

MASON.
Dorris Eldrige,

John Daily,

CENTRE CAMBRIDGE.

This place is situated in the heart of a rich farming country. It contains a Hotel, Store, Post-office, and several Mechanics shops.—The early settlers in this section of the town, were Elisha Allen, Henry Sherman, Phineas Whiteside, Alexander Hill, Calvin Skinner, Abraham Pratt, Perry Kenyon, Job Sherman, David Burrows, Robert Miller, William Hall, Samuel Willett, Mumford Kenyon, and ——— Phelps. The Post-office was established in 1829, James H. Hall, was the first P. M., and held the office until recently, when Anson Ingraham, Esq., was appointed, and still holds the office.—Mail three times a week from Buskirk's Bridge, which is three miles distant. Distance from Cambridge Village, four miles.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTEL.

Hiram Wier,

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. & R. Wood,

MERCHANTS.

Ingraham & Kenyon,

DRESS MAKER.

Mrs. E. Wood,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

L. D. Colony & Co.

CARPENTER.

C. McOmber,

TAILOR.

R. Edie,

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Morris, about two miles from the centre.

STEVENSON'S CORNERS.

This village is partly in Jackson, and partly in Cambridge. It contains one Store, a large commodious Brick Meeting-house, and several Mechanic shops. It is a place of considerable business.— Distance from Cambridge Post-office where the mails for this place are received, about one mile.

This place is greatly indebted for its enterprise to John M. Stevenson, Esq. who has employed a large amount of capital in the erection of buildings, &c., an example, which would be worthy of imitation by the capitalists in other villages.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

T. Robertson & Co.

MILLINER.

Miss M. Mitchell,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

A. S. Noble,

DRESS MAKERS.

Miss Maria Selfrage,
Mrs. Maria Skellie,

HARNESS SHOP.

E. Johnson & Co.,

BLACKSMITHS,

Christopher Willson & Son,
Joseph Hyde.

CARPENTERS.

John Jenkins,
Alexander Lourie,
James Richardson,

GROCERY.

Wm. McMorris,

MASONS.

David Skellie,
Alfred Clark.

SHOEMAKER.

John Gow,

PHYSICIAN.

Wm. G. Nelson,

WAGON MAKER.

Oliver Selfrage,

TANNERY.

W. & J. Robertson,

COOPER.

John W. Archer.

A short distance southerly from Stevenson's is a Store kept by Coulter & McClellan.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE.

This village is partly in Cambridge, and partly in Hoosic, Rensselaer Co. It is pleasantly located on the Hoosic River. It contains a Hotel, Post-office, Store, Mechanic Shops, &c. &c.

We are unable to give the history of the Post-office, suffice to say that George Manchester, is the present Postmaster. Andrew Houghton and Joseph Allen severally held the office formerly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTEL.

A. Houghton,

MASON.

David Petit, (Hoosic side,)

MERCHANTS.

Andrew Houghton,

Jesse Pratt, jr.

George Manchester; (Hoosic side,) W. T. V. Henry.

CARPENTERS.

Samuel G. Bigalow, (Hoosic side,)

D. F. Pruyn, (Hoosic side,)

TAILORS.

Patrick Henrihan,

Smith Sharp, [Hoosic side,)

BLACKSMITHS.

Robert Aaron,

Austin J. King, (Hoosic side)

MILLINER.

Maria C. Pruyn,

WAGON MAKER.

Edward Hays, (Hoosic side,)

HARNESS MAKER.

James Allen, (Hoosic side,)

COOPERS.

John Rogers, (Hoosic side,)

G. L. Chase,

SHOEMAKER.

George W. Cookingham,

SAW MILL AND SAWYER.

Wm. Perry, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

Edward Hall, (Hoosic side)

CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

In the year 1799, money was raised by subscription for the erection of a suitable building for an Academy. William Hay, Esq. for his subscription, gave one half acre of land, on which was erected in the year 1800, a commodious frame two story building, 26 feet by 45, and finished for the accommodation of a School, in which pupils were taught the common and higher branches of an English education, together with a few classical scholars in their preparation for college. These operations continued with but little interruption until the year 1814, when a fund of \$2500, was raised by subscription and application was made to the Regents of the University of New York, for incorporation, which was granted in the year 1815.

In the year 1844, the Trustees by the aid of a generous community, enlarged the establishment by the erection of a Brick edifice at the expense of \$4,000.

The following gentlemen have constituted the Board of Trustees; with the date of their appointment.

TRUSTEES.

1815 §William Stevenson,†	1815 §Austin Wells,
" §Rev. John Dunlap,†	" §William Gilmore.†
" Rev Alexander Bullions, D D	" §Edward Lauderdale,
" §Rev. Nath'l S. Prime, D D	1816 §Clark Rice, jr.†
" Hon, Gerrit Wendell, †	" §Thias Johnson,†
" §James Gilmore,†	1825 §Hon. George W. Jermain,
" §Herman Van Veghten,	" §Dr. Mathew Stevenson,
" §Dr. James Stevenson,	" §Rev. Donald C. McLaren,
" §Harmanus C. Wendell†,	1827 §Hon. Martin Lee,
" David Simpson,†	" William Robertson,
" §James Hill,†	1829 §Rev. William Howden,
" §John L. Wendell,	" §Dr. W. Sumner.
" §Joseph Gilbert,†	1830 §Rev. William Lusk,
" §Robert Wilcox,	" §Rev. John Monteith,
§Samuel McDoual,†	1832 William Stevenson, jr

1834 Leonard Wells,	1839 Edward Small,
" §William D. Beattie,	" Ahira Eldridge,
1835 §Hon. George W. Jermain,	1840 Thomas Rice,
" John Robertson,	" Hon. Luther J. Howe,
" §Rev Ova P. Hoyt,	1844 John M. Stevenson,
" §Aaron Crosby,	1845 Rev. Archibald Reid,†
1836 §Peter Hill,	1848 James McKie.
1837 Rev. Ephraim H Newton,	

PRESIDENTS.

1815 §Rev. John Dunlap,	1816 Rev Alexander Bullions, D D
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TREASURERS.

1815 §Hon. John L. Wendell,	1844 John M. Stevenson,
1821 §William Stevenson,†	

SECRETARIES.

1815 §John L. Wendell,	1829 §Dr. Matthew Stevenson,
1825 §Rev. N. S. Prime, D. D.	1832 §Dr. W. Sumner,
1827 §Hon. Martin Lee,	1835 William Stevenson, jr.

PRINCIPALS.

1815 §David Chassel,	1839 §Rev. Addison Lyman,
1818 §Rev Alexander Bullions, D D	1841 §Russell M. Wright,
1819 §David Chassel,	1842 §Rev. Thomas C. McLaury,
1821 §Rev. Nath'l S. Prime, D. D	1843 §Rev. Ephraim H. Newton,
1830 §Rev. John Monteith,	1848 Rev. Andrew M. Beveridge,
1832 §William D. Beattie,	

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. James Martin,†	Mr. William Bullions,
" Ira K Batchelor,	" Andrew M. Beveridge,
" Fletcher J. Hawley,	" A. Stanley Kellogg,
" Earl W. Larkin,	" Samuel B. Sheldon,†
" Alexander B. Bullions,	" William Hall,
Miss Maria M. Prime,	Miss Catherine Rice,
Mrs. Abigail Monteith,†	" Mary Arms,†
Miss P. Eliza Taylor,	" Elizabeth Strachan.
" Maria Haswell,	" Elizabeth P. Beadle,
" Roxana Bixby,	" Jane M. Jones,
" Samantha B Numan,	" Mary Whitney,

Miss Olivia P. Rider,	Miss Mary Sheldon
“ Sarah Loomis,	“ Mary Irvine,
“ Laura O. Norton,	Mrs Sarah Beveridge,
“ Agnis Gordon,	“ Julia A. Davis,
“ Lydia A. Foster,	Miss Mary Ann Munson,
“ Eliza Ann Herrick,	“ Mary E. Lee,
“ Caroline A. Branch,	

§ Resigned—† Deceased—|| Present Assistants.

The whole number of pupils for the year ending in August,	233
Value of Academy and Lot,.....	\$4,250
Value of Library,.....	490
Value of Apparatus,.....	263
Value of other Academic property,.....	3,225
Total,.....	\$8,228

THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CAMBRIDGE.

The members that originally formed this congregation were from Scotland and Ireland, and almost all of them had been in their native lands connected with the Antiburgher branch of the Secession Church. Dissatisfied with many of the doctrines they heard preached in this vicinity, and several of the modes of worship practised especially with the Psalms used, they longed for a Dispensation of Gospel ordinances conformable to their original views and habits, and having heard of the formation of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and of its approval by the Synod of Scotland, to which they had professed subjection, they applied to said Presbytery for supply of preaching. This application was laid before Presbytery, Aug. 24th, 1784.

The journey from Cambridge to Philadelphia, now so easy, safe and speedy, was very different in these days. Their messenger bearing their petition, was Mrs. Nancy Hundsale, an Irish widow woman, that had belonged to the congregation of the far renowned Rev. Mr. Clark. This woman with her bundle of clothing and provisions in her hand, started on foot for Philadelphia. The petition

for supply came before the Presbytery, consisting of the Reverend Wm. Marshall, and Reverend James Clarkson, all the ministers then in America, belonging to the Associate Presbyterian Church, who were met and deliberating how they would employ as they had no vacancy, the Reverend Thomas Beveridge, recently arrived from Scotland. The Cambridge petition was regarded as opportune, if not providential, and accepted and granted. He was sent to Cambridge and organized this Congregation, and almost all the others now belonging to the same denomination in the County, besides some others in different States. All the sessional records of the Congregation except the minutes of the first four meetings of the Sessions have been lost. The following extract is that of the minutes of the first meeting of Sessions, dated Aug. 13th, 1785, at Peter McGill's house "Which day and place the Sessions of the Associate Congregation of Cambridge having met for the first time, present Mr. Beveridge. Moderator, Alexander Skelly, James Edie, James Rollo, James Small, and William McAuley, being constituted by prayer, it was moved and agreed to—that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be dispensed in this Congregation the first Lord's Day of September ensuing. Having considered and determined sundry other matters belonging to order and decency in the administration of that ordinance, the meeting was closed with prayer."

After three other meetings of Session spent partly in prayer and examining the roll of communicants, and one day devoted to fasting and humiliation, and another to preparations. The ordinance of the Supper was dispensed on the day appointed in the meeting-house south of the present Academy and there was present 67 members belonging to the Congregation, 4 from Argyle and one James Hamilton from the New city near Lansingburgh. The Elders are not named in the Roll of the Congregation, so that the whole number of communicants on the first sacramental occasion amounted to 80, including Mr. Beveridge. It is thought that not one of these is now a member of the Church Militant, but many, very many of their descendants are.

The Ministers of the Gospel that have officiated in the Congregation were, Reverend Thomas Beveridge, installed 10th Sept. 1789

ated July 23d, 1798; Reverend John Banks, D. D., installed 1799, resigned 1804. Both of these Ministers were born, educated and ordained in Scotland, and the one had been the Assistant, and the other, the successor of Reverend Adam Gibbs, Edinburgh. Reverend Alexander Bullions D D was ordained and installed April 13th, 1808 Reverend David G. Bullions. was ordained and installed colleague to his father in 1842, both of whom continue to officiate in the congregation. The Elders now officiating are John McLellan, in his 91st year—his son, Robert McLellan, George Lourie, Charles Clark, James Shiland, and George I. Robertson. There have been admitted to the fellowship of the Church, chiefly on profession since August, 1808—683. Baptized, 786 infants, 34 adults. The highest number of communicants were 372. These was in the year 1835. Since then one congregation has been set off, and another has separated. The present number stands, 232. The temporalities of the congregation were long managed by a Board of Directors. It has now become legally incorporated, and the present Trustees are George Lourie, Robert McClellan, James Shiland, Peter Hill, John M. Stevenson and George W. Robertson—the property under their management is estimated at thirteen thousand dollars.

THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CAMBRIDGE.

Subordinate to the Associate Presbyterian Synod of North America was organized in the year 1785, by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. In 1789, the Rev. Thomas Beveridge, was installed as Pastor. He was the first minister settled in the town of Cambridge. After his decease in 1789, Rev. John Banks, D. D. was installed Pastor, and continued over the congregation about 4 years,—In 1803 the Rev. Alexander Bullions, D. D. was installed as Pastor. In 1826 the congregation was incorporated according to law. In 1833 they erected the large and commodious brick edifice which they now occupy. In 1838 the Rev. A. Bullions, D. D. together with a majority of the congregation separated from the others, the minority who still adhered to the Synod united in calling the Rev. Archibald Reid, to be their Pastor, who was installed in January 1842. After his decease in 1847, the congregation called Rev. H. K. Lusk, who is the present Pastor. The present Session consists

of Edward Small, John Robertson, James Louie, George McGeoch, and Thomas McVorris.

The present number of members is eighty.

Twenty-seven have been added within the two past years.

In May 1849, eleven members were set off to organize the Associate Congregation of Greenwich.

There is a Sabbath School connected with the Congregation, having about 40 pupils in attendance. Also a class consisting of about 30 young persons, male and female, who meet weekly for the purpose of being instructed in the doctrines of religion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

This Society was organized in 1838, at which time a new and convenient building was erected, on a site about three miles north of Center Cambridge—cost \$1500. The first Trustees were Peter Hill senior, Isaiah Darrow and Edward F. Whiteside,

The present Trustees, are

Ebenezer McLean, Daniel Burrows, Robert Wier, Julius Phelps and James H. Austin.

The following are the names of the Ministers and Assistants, who have been attached to this church since its organization:

Reuben Wescott, Henry Stead, W. W. Pierce, ——— Simmons, Brayman Ayres, John Graves, Paul P. Atwell, John Harwood and Parmenas Watts. The two last named are at present officiating.

THE EAST CAMBRIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was lawfully organized into a Church Society, March 15, 1823.

A Class however, was formed there as early as 1813, and stated circuit preaching was established from that time. Fenner King, was leader, and has been, and still continues to be, one of the main pillars in the church up to this time—hence it is known and distinguished by the name of the KING CHURCH in the neighboring towns.

The first Trustees were

Fenner King, Horace Warner, and Thursting Thomas.

The present Trustees are

Hiram Darrow, Fenner King, King A. Haxstun, Andrew Culver,
Hiram S. Pratt, Ira Pratt, and Robert Weir.

The following are the preachers in charge who have filled the pulpit since its organization.

Samuel Draper,
J. B. Houghtaling,
Roswell Kelly,
Stephen Remington,
Joseph Ames,
Samuel Covel,
P. M. Hitchcock,

Henry Stead,
Orrin Pier,
Brayman Ayres,
John Graves,
Paul P. Atwell,
John Harwood, the present incumbent.

The cost of the Church building \$1000.

The present worth of Church property, \$1500.

The present number in Society about 70.

CHEQUERED HOUSE.

This well known establishment is located on the Turnpike about two miles south of Cambridge village. It is kept by Edward Long.

Tioshoke Lodge of I. O. of O. F. was instituted about the year 1847, and located at Buskirk's Bridge.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

We omitted to place this settlement in order with other business directories. Suffice to say, that recently a Post-office has been established here called North Cambridge, and Esek Brownell appointed P. M. There is at this place a Store kept by Esek Brownell—Blacksmith Shop by William Skellie—Wagon Makers by John Willis and a Flax Machine by Esek Brownell. Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Centre Cambridge, 3 miles to Stevenson's Corners, and 6 miles to Union Village.

N. B.—In consequence of not obtaining statistics of Rev. Mr. McLaughry's Church, we are obliged to defer the publication until next number.

JACKSON.

This town was organized in 1816, being taken from the town of Cambridge. The township is hilly and uneven, but the soil is quite productive. It is emphatically a farming territory, there being no mills within its limits except one Saw Mill and a Woolen Factory. There are no villages wholly within it, of importance, and the trading is principally done at Cambridge and North White Creek. The town contains but one Store, a Tavern, a Church and a few Mechanics Shops. Population at the last census, 1815; of which 902 were females, and 913 males. The products for one year as stated therein, are as follows—Wheat 4866 bushels, Corn 38900, Rye 11349, Potatoes 94793, Turnips 1740, Buckwheat 1728, Beans 182, Peas 780, and Barley 1680.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

SUPERVISORS.

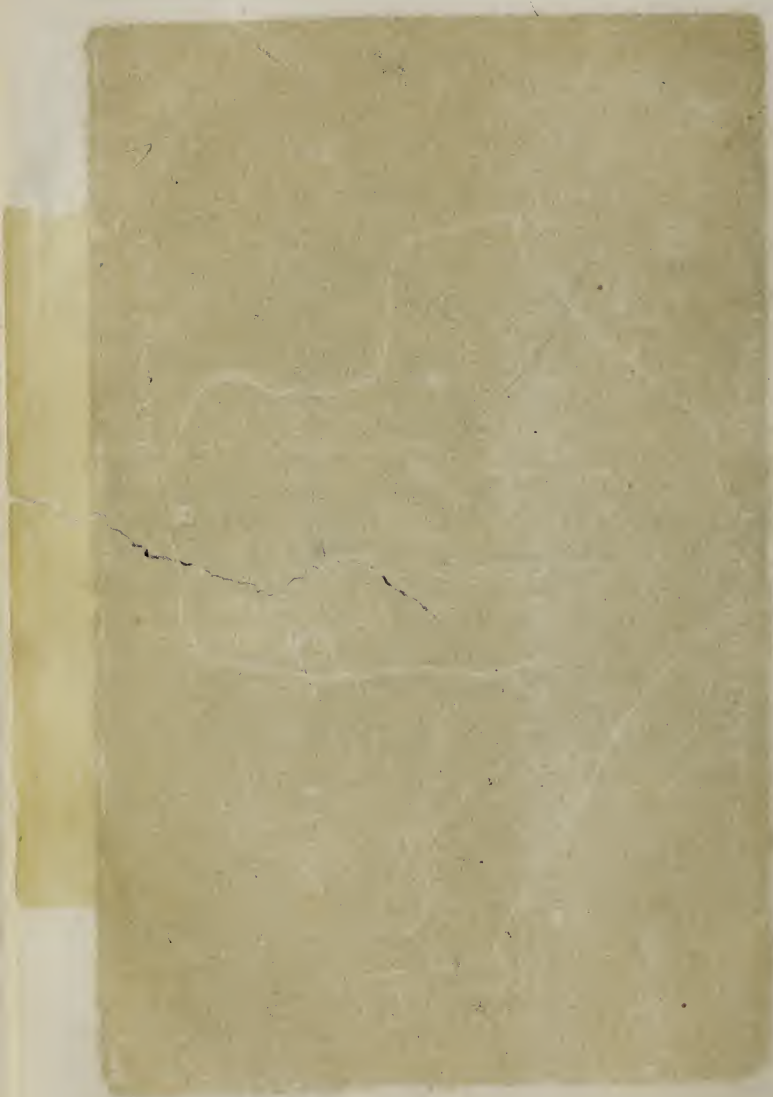
James Irvine,	1816	Peter Hill,	1833
David Campbell,	1817	do	1834
Simon Stevens.	1818	Anderson Simpson,	1835
do	1819	do	1836
Edward Cook,	1820	Elisha Billings,	1837
do	1821	do	1838
Simon Stevens,	1822	Thomas K. McLean,	1839
David Campbell,	1823	do	1840
Edward Cook,	1824	William S. Warner,	1841
Simon Stevens,	1825	James Thompson,	1842
Elisha Billings,	1826	William S. Warner,	1843
do	1827	do	1844
James McNaughton,	1828	Samuel McDuoal,	1845
do	1829	do	1846
Thomas K. McLean,	1830	Robert Alexander, jr.	1847
do	1831	James Thompson,	1848
Elisha Billings,	1832	do	1849

TOWN CLERKS.

Kirtland Warner,	1816	William McGeoch,	1821
Solomon Dean,	1817	Arden Heath;	1822
Robert Simpson,	1818	Kirtland Warner,	1823
Arden Heath,	1819	Arden Heath.	1824
William McGeoch,	1820	to 1831 inclusive	



MAP OF JACKSON.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

John McMillan,	1832	Samuel Oviatt,	1840
to 1834 inclusive		Richard Barton,	1841
Francis McLean,	1835	to 1845 inclusive	
do	1836	Samuel Oviatt,	1846
do	1837	do	1847
Samuel Oviatt,	1838	do	1848
do	1839	Joel H. Corbett,	1849

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Andreson Simpson,	1830	Charles Clark,	1840
George W. Robertson,	1831	William S. Warner,	1841
Ira C. Stevens,	1832	Paul Doag,	1842
Francis McLean,	1833	Elisha Billings,	1843
Anderson Simpson,	1834	Charles Clark,	1844
James Thompson,	1835	William S. Warner,	1845
Ira C. Stevens,	1836	Alexander Small,	1846
William S. Warner,	1837	Elisha Billings,	1847
Anderson Simpson,	1838	Moses S. Hartwell,	1848
James Thompson,	1839	Thomas Robertson,	1849

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Jackson, was organized December 31st, 1833, by the Rev. J. D. Fonda, then Pastor of the Church of Union Village.

The first Pastor of said Church was Rev. James W. Stewart, who was installed on the 19th day of February, 1834.

Rev. James W. Stewart resigned his pastoral charge and discontinued his ministerial labors in Jackson, June 27th, 1836.

Rev. Wm. Pitcher, was installed Pastor of said Church January 11th, 1837, and the dissolution of the pastoral relation between him and the church took place July 9th, 1839.

Rev. John Quick, was installed as Pastor of the Church. June 25th, 1840, and dismissed in April, 1843.

Rev. J. M. Pitcher, was called to the Pastoral charge of the church in July, 1843, and is their minister at the present time.

Rev. James W. Stewart died in Philadelphia, within the past year.

Rev. Wm. Pitcher is Pastor of the Dutch Church at the Boght in Watervleit.

Rev. J. J. Quick, is Pastor of the Dutch Church at Wynant's Kill.
No. of members in full communion—80.

The following persons constituted the First Consistory, viz:

Elders—John McLean and George H. Ford.

Deacons—Moses S. Hartwell and John Welch.

JACKSON CENTRE.

This place is located nearly in the centre of the town, and the business of the town is generally transacted here. It contains a Hotel and Post-office, besides several Mechanics Shops.

The several Post-masters who have officiated, are Nathan Collins, Francis McLean, Harvey Volentine, and Frederick Newton, who is the present incumbent:

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTEL.

Joel H. Corbett,

WAGON MAKER.

Joseph W. Edie,

BLACKSMITH.

Frederick Newton.

COOPERS.

John Dobbin,

Stephen Cook,

Edwin W. Wheeler.

Distance to Salem Village 8 miles—to Cambridge 4 miles, and 3 miles to Shushan.

ANAQUASSACOOK.

Is the name of a Post office located on the east side of the town; James Thompson, has been Postmaster for several years past. Formerly a Tavern was kept at this place by James Thompson, but it is now discontinued.

BAKER'S WOOLEN FACTORY.

Located on the south side of Batten Kill, in the north part of the town, opposite East Greenwich. The business men of this place are Wm. Baker, Woolen Manufacturer, Moses Billings, Wagon Maker and Thomas D. Safford, Blacksmith. Mail facilities at East Greenwich post-office.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Continued from Page 70.)

But the business of the day was not yet terminated. The English had scarcely entered the camp, when the Americans, pursuing their success, assaulted it in different parts with uncommon fierceness; rushing to the lines through a severe fire of grape-shot and small arms, with the utmost fury. Arnold especially, who in this day appeared intoxicated with the thirst of battle and carnage, led on the attack against a part of the intrenchments occupied by the light infantry, under lord Balcarres. But the English received him with great vigor and spirit. The action was obstinate and sanguinary. At length, as it grew towards evening, Arnold having forced all obstacles, entered the works with some of the most fearless of his followers. But in this critical moment of glory and danger, he was grievously wounded in the same leg which had been already shattered at the assault of Quebec. To his great regret, he was constrained to retire. His party still continued the attack, and the English sustained it with obstinacy, till night separated the combatants.

The royalists were not so fortunate in another quarter. A republican detachment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Brooks, having succeeded by a circuitous movement in turning the right wing of the English, fell, sword in hand, upon the right flank of their intrenchments, and made the most desperate efforts to carry them. This post was defended by lieutenant-colonel Breyman, at the head of the German reserve. The resistance at first was exceedingly vigorous; but Breyman being mortally wounded, his countrymen were damped, and at length routed, with great slaughter. Their tents, artillery, and baggage, fell into the power of the assailants. The Americans established themselves in the intrenchments. General Burgoyne, upon hearing of this disaster, ordered them to be dislodged immediately. But either in consequence of the approach of night, or from the

discouragement of his troops, he was not obeyed, and the victors continued to occupy the position they had gained with so much glory. They had now acquired an opening on the right and rear of the British army. The other American division passed the night under arms, at the distance of half a mile from the British camp. The loss in dead and wounded was great on both sides; but especially on the part of the English, of whom no few were also made prisoners. Majors Williams of the artillery, and Ackland of the grenadiers, were among the latter. Many pieces of artillery, all the baggage of the Germans, and many warlike stores, fell into the power of the republicans, who needed them greatly. They were impatient for the return of day, to renew the battle. But deplorable and perilous beyond expression was the situation of the British troops; they bore it, however, with admirable temper and firmness. It was evidently impossible to continue in their present position, without submitting to a certainty of destruction on the ensuing day. The Americans, invigorated and encouraged, would certainly have profited of the access they had already opened to themselves on the right, and of other untenable points, to carry every part of the camp, and completely surround the British army. Burgoyne therefore determined to operate a total change of ground. He executed this movement with admirable order, and without any loss. The artillery, the camp and appertenances, were all removed before morning to the heights above the hospital. The British army in this position had the river in its rear, and its two wings displayed along the hills upon the right bank. The English expected to be attacked the following day. But Gates, like the experienced general he was, would not expose to the risk of another battle that victory of which he was already certain. He intended that time, famine, and necessity, should complete the work which his arms had so fortunately commenced. There were frequent skirmishes, however, engaged in the course of the day; but of little importance. Towards night, the obsequies of general Frazer were celebrated in the British camp; a ceremony mournful of itself, and rendered even terrible by the sense of recent losses, of future dangers, and of regret for the deceased. The darkness and silence of night aided the effect of the blaze and roar of the American artillery; while at every moment the balls spattered earth upon the face of the officiating chaplain.

General Gates, prior to the battle, had detached a strong division of his army to take post upon the left bank of the Hudson, opposite to Saratoga, in order to guard the passage and prevent the enemy's escape on that side. He now dispatched a second detachment to occupy a passage higher up. He ordered, at the same time, a selected corps of two thousand men to push forward and turn the right flank of the enemy, so as to enclose him on every side. Burgoyne, on intelligence of this motion, determined to retire towards Saratoga, situated six miles up the river, on the same bank. The army accordingly began to move at nine o'clock at night; but such was the badness of the roads, rendered still more difficult by a heavy rain which fell that night, and such was the weakness of the teams for want of forage, that the English did not reach Saratoga till the evening of the ensuing day; the soldiers were harassed with fatigue and hunger.—The hospital, with three hundred sick and wounded, and a great number of wheel carriages, were abandoned to the enemy. The English, as they retired, burnt the houses, and destroyed whatever they could use no longer.

The rain having ceased, Gates followed them step by step, and with extreme caution, as they had broken all the bridges, and he was resolved not to give them any opportunity to engage him with advantage.

Fearing that Burgoyne would hasten to detach his light troops, in order to secure the passage of the river near Fort Edward, he rapidly threw several companies of militia into that fort, in order to prevent it. Scarcely had they arrived there, when the English rangers appeared; but finding themselves anticipated, they returned disappointed and dejected. During this time, the main body of the English army, having passed the night of the ninth at Saratoga, left it on the morning of the tenth, and forded Fish Kill Creek, which falls into the Hudson, a little to the northward of that town. The British generals had hoped that they should here be able to cross the river at the principal ford, and escape pursuit on its left bank. But they found a body of republicans already arrived, and throwing up intrenchments on the heights to the left of Fish Kill Creek. The Americans, however, when they observed the great superiority of the English,

retired over the Hudson, and there joined a greater force, which was stationed to prevent the passage of the army. Having lost all hope of passing the river in the vicinity of Saratoga, the British generals had it in mind to push forward upon the right bank, till they arrived in front of Fort Edward, and then to force a passage to the left bank, in defiance of the troops stationed there for its defence. For this purpose, a company of artificers, under the escort of a regiment of the line, with a detachment of marksmen and loyalists, were sent forward to repair the bridges, and open the road to Fort Edward.— But they were not long departed from the camp, when the enemy appeared in great force upon the heights on the opposite side of Fish Kill Creek, and seemed preparing to cross it, in order to bring on an immediate engagement.

The regulars and marksmen were immediately recalled. The workmen had only commenced the repair of the first bridge, when they were abandoned by the loyalists, who ran away, and left them to shift for themselves, only upon a very slight attack of an inconsiderable party of the enemy. Hence it became necessary to abandon all hopes of saving the artillery and baggage.

Amidst all these embarrassments, still a new difficulty presented itself; the republicans who lined the further shore of the Hudson, kept up a continual fire upon the batteaux loaded with provisions and necessaries which had attended the motions of the army up the river, since its departure from Stillwater. Many of these boats had been taken, some re-taken, and a number of men lost on both sides. At length, to avoid these inconveniences, the English were forced to land the provisions, and transport them up the hill to the camp; a labor which they accomplished under a heavy fire, with great fatigue and loss. Nothing could now exceed the distress and calamity of the British army; the soldiers as well as the generals were reduced to brood upon the prospect of an ignominious surrender, or total destruction. To attempt the passage of so wide a river, while its shore was guarded with so much vigilance by a formidable body of troops, and in the presence of a powerful enemy, flushed with victory, was an enterprise savoring rather of madness than temerity. On the other hand, the retreat upon the right bank, with the same enemy at

the rear, through ways so difficult and impracticable, was a scheme which presented obstacles absolutely insurmountable. Every thing announced therefore an inevitable catastrophe. Nevertheless, in the midst of so much calamity, a ray of hope suddenly gleamed upon the English; and they were near gaining an opportunity of retrieving their affairs all at once. The two armies were only separated by the Fish Kill Creek; report, which magnifies all things, had represented to general Gates the feeble detachment which Burgoyne had sent to escort his pioneers upon the route to Fort Edward as the entire vanguard and center of the British army, already well on their way towards that fort. He concluded, therefore, that only the rear guard remained near the Fish Kill, and instantly conceived the hope of crushing it by an attack with all his forces. He made all his preparations in the morning of the eleventh of October. His scheme was to take advantage of a thick fog, which in those regions, and at this season, usually obscure the atmosphere till a little after sunrise, to pass the Fish Kill very early, to seize a battery which Burgoyne had erected upon the opposite bank, and then to fall immediately upon the enemy. The English general had notice of this plan; he furnished the battery with a strong guard, and posted his troops in ambush behind the thickets which covered the banks of the creek. In this position he waited the enemy's approach, and calculating upon their supposed error, he had little doubt of victory. The brigade of the American general Nixon had already forded the Fish Kill, and that of general Glover was about to follow it. But just as the latter entered the water, he was informed by a British deserter, that not only the rear guard, but the whole royal army, was drawn up in order of battle upon the other bank. Upon this intelligence Glover halted, and sent to apprise Nixon of the danger he was in of being cut in pieces, unless he hastened to recover the left bank. General Gates was immediately informed of the incident; he revoked all the orders he had given, and directed that the troops should be reconducted to their positions. General Nixon received the message of Glover in good time; for a quarter of an hour later he would have been lost irrecoverably. He fell back with all expedition; but the fog being dissipated before he was out of sight of the enemy, his rear guard was annoyed by the English artillery, with the loss of a few soldiers.

Frustrated of this hope, general Burgoyne applied his thoughts to devise, if possible, some other way to save the army. He called a council of war, in which it was resolved to attempt, by a rapid retreat in the night up the Hudson, to gain the fords of the river at or above Fort Edward, and there having forced a passage, to press on to Fort George. That nothing might retard the march, it was determined to abandon the artillery, baggage, carriages, and all incumbrances. The soldiers were to carry upon their backs a sufficient quantity of provisions, to support them till they could arrive at Fort George. All the troops prepared to execute the plan of their general.

But Gates had already, with great foresight, taken all his measures to defeat it. He had recommended the utmost vigilance to the parties that were stationed to guard the opposite shore of the river; he had posted a strong detachment to guard the fords near Fort Edward, with orders to oppose any attempt of the enemy to pass them, till he should arrive with the army upon his rear. In addition to this, he had established a camp in force, and provided with artillery, upon the high and strong grounds between Fort Edward and Fort George. General Burgoyne had sent forward scouts, to examine the route, and especially to ascertain whether it was possible to force the passage opposite to Fort Edward. They returned with an account that the roads were inconceivably rough and difficult; that the enemy were so numerous and vigilant upon the left bank, that no movement of the army upon the right could escape immediate discovery; and that the passages at the fort were so diligently defended, that it was absolutely impossible to force them without artillery. They also mentioned the intrenched camp on the hills between the two forts. Burgoyne had no sooner received this afflicting intelligence, than he was also informed that general Gates, with the main body of his army, was so near, and observed him with such steady attention, that it would be impossible for him to move a step without being instantly followed; he then saw that he must relinquish all hope of saving himself by his own efforts.

In this deplorable extremity, his only refuge from despair was the faint hope of co-operation from the parts down the river; and with the most intense desire he looked for the aid of Clinton

It exceeds the power of words to describe the pitiable condition to which the British army was now reduced. The troops, worn down by a series of hard toil, incessant effort and stubborn action; abandoned by the Indians and Canadians; the whole army reduced by repeated and heavy losses of many of their best men and most distinguished officers from ten thousand combatants to less than five thousand effective fighting men, of whom little more than three thousand were English. In these circumstances, and in this state of weakness, without a possibility of retreat, they were invested by an army of four times their own number, whose position extended three parts in four of a circle round them; who refused to fight from a knowledge of their own condition; and who, from the nature of the ground, could not be attacked in any part. In this helpless situation obliged to lie constantly on their arms, while a continual cannonade prevailed all the camp, and even rifle and grape-shot fell in every part of their lines, the troops of Burgoyne retained their ordinary constancy, and while sinking under a hard necessity, they showed themselves worthy of a better fate. Nor could they be reproached with any action or word which betrayed a want of temper, or of fortitude.

At length, no succor appearing, and no rational ground of hope of any kind remaining, an exact account of the provisions was taken on the morning of the thirteenth, when it was found that the whole stock would afford no more than three days' bare subsistence for the army. In such a state, it was alike impossible to advance or to remain as they were; and the longer they delayed to take a definitive resolution, the more desperate became their situation. Burgoyne, therefore, immediately called a council of war, at which not only the generals and field officers, but all the captains of companies were invited to assist. While they deliberated, the bullets of the Americans whistled around them, and frequently pierced even the tent where the council was convened. It was determined unanimously to open a treaty and enter into a convention with the American general

Gates used his victory with moderation. Only he proposed that the royal troops should lay down their arms in camp; a condition

which appeared too hard to the English, and which they peremptorily refused. They all preferred to be led against the enemy, notwithstanding the disadvantage of number, rather than submit to such a disgrace. After several conferences, the articles of capitulation were settled the fifteenth. They were to be signed by the two contracting parties on the morning of the seventeenth. In the night, captain Campbell arrived at the British camp, sent express by general Clinton, with the intelligence that he had moved up the Hudson, reduced Fort Montgomery, and penetrated as far as *Æsopus*. The hope of safety revived in the breasts of some.

The officers were invited to declare, whether in a case of extremity the soldiers were in a situation to fight, and whether they considered the public faith as pledged by the verbal convention. A great number answered, that the soldiers, debilitated by fatigue and hunger, were unable to make resistance; all were decidedly of the opinion, that the public faith was engaged. Burgoyne alone manifested a contrary opinion. But he was constrained to acquiesce in the general suffrage. Meanwhile, Gates, apprised of these hesitations of his enemy, and the new hopes which occasioned them, formed his troops in order of battle on the morning of the seventeenth, and sent to inform Burgoyne that the stipulated time being arrived, he must either sign the articles, or prepare himself for battle.

(To be continued.)



WHITE CREEK.

This town was taken from Cambridge in 1816. It is bounded on the north by Jackson, east by Vermont, south by Hoosick river which divides it from Rensselaer Co., and on the west by the Turnpike leading from Lansingburgh to Granville.

The soil is principally loam, and is generally productive. Large quantities of garden Seeds are annually raised on the flats. The surface of about half of the township is mountainous whilst the other part is valley.

The population at the last Census was 2107, of which 1049 were males and 1058 females. The number of acres of tillable land according to the same authority is 21,802. The following are the amounts of its different productions for one year, viz: Barley 50 bush. Peas 125; Beans 84; Buckwheat 537; Turnips 100; Potatoes 38,751; Wheat 2835; Corn 26,670; Rye 3736; Oats 37,500 and of Flax 10,893 lbs. This town produces more wool than any other one of the county. The number of sheep in 1845 was 30,786.

† We omitted to mention in our last number the following facts connected with the history of the town of Cambridge.

The village of Cambridge contains a population of about 500. A division of the Sons of Temperance is located here, which has about 75 members. It was instituted in 1848, and its first officers were Gilbert Bailey W. P. Orrin Ackly, W. A. James Clark, R. S. Clark McClellan, F. S. G. W. Warner, T.

The present officers are H K. Sharpe, W. P. Bloomfield S. Chase, W. A. William P. Robertson, F. S. B. F. McNitt, R. S. S. S. Fitch, T.

Buskirk's Bridge derived its name from Martin VanBuskirk, who built the first Bridge at that place on the Rensselaer Co., side, formerly in the old town of Cambridge; two Churches; one called the Tioshoke Protestant Reformed, and the other the Methodist Episcopal. The former was established in the early settlement of the County and the Methodist Church was organized since 1816. Philip VanNess was one of the first settlers and was an extensive land holder who resided on the farm now owned by Sylvester Bowen, John Quackenbush, and Col. Lewis VanWort of Revolutionary times, resided at this place, a short distance east of the Bridge.

One of the oldest burial places in the county is located on the west side of the Turnpike, south of Cambridge village, near where the old Church stood. It is used as a burial ground for both of the Associate Reformed Churches.

The territory embraced in this town, Cambridge and Jackson was settled in the western part in 1770 by the Whiteside family. The eastern part by a number of families to each of whom 100 acres of land were granted for encouraging settlement.

Of the tracts granted by the Crown, the following may be enumerated: No. 1 was occupied by the late Austin Wells; the others settled along east towards Dorr's Corners and north-east to Stevenson's Corners or the Green neighborhood. Ephraim Cowan, Thomas Morrison, James Cowan, James Cowden, John Cowden, David Slarrow, Samuel Clark, John McClung, George Duncan, Robert Gilmore, Geo. Gilmore, William Eager, William Selfrage, Samuel Beli, Jonathan Morrison, John Scott and Robert Cowan. Among those on the east side Lake & VanCuyler patent were Edmund Wells, John Allen, Ebenezer Allen, David Sprague, Seth Chase, John Harroun, Thomas McCool, John Woods, Thomas Ashton, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah Dewey, and John Corey.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

SUPERVISORS.

William Richards,	1816	James McKie, jr	1836
to 1823 inclusive,		Stephen Barker,	1837
Robert Willcox, 2d	1824	Henry Rice,	1838
do	1825	do	1839
do	1826	Chauncey S. Ransom,	1840
Clark Rice, Jr.	1827	Stephen Barker,	1841
do	1828	do	1842
Michael F. Palmer,	1829	do	1843
do	1830	David Niles,	1844
George W. Jermain,	1831	do	1845
Benjamin Crocker,	1831	Freeman A. Fuller,	1846
John McKie,	1832	do	1847
Andrew Cole,	1833	Dyer Pierce,	1848
John A. Rice,	1834	Garret W. Willcox,	1849
James McKie, jr.	1835		

TOWN CLERKS.

Ira Parmeley,	1816		
do	1817	John A. Rice,	1833
do	1818	Burdick G. Allen,	1834
Clark Rice, jr.	1819	to 1839 inclusive,	
to 1823 inclusive,		Reuben Powers,	1840
Johnson D. Stewart,	1824	do	1841
Michael F. Palmer,	1825	Benjamin F. McNitt,	1842
Philip N. Draper,	1826	do	1843
Michael F. Palmer,	1827	Benjamin P. Crocker,	1844
do	1828	do	1845
N. Clark,	1829	Dyer P. Sisson	1846
George W. Jermain,	1830	do	1847
Michael F. Palmer,	1831	R. K. Crocker,	1848
Andrew Cole,	1832	William Brown,	1849

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Paul Cornell,	1829		
John P. Putnam,	1829	Gideon C. Olin,	1839
Benjamin Crocker,	1829	Henry Rice,	1840
Harmon S. Barnum,	1829	Dyer Pierce,	1841
Henry Rice,	1830	Luther J. Howe,	1842
George Fisher,	1831	James Lake,	1843
John P. Putnam,	1832	Henry Rice,	1844
James Lake,	1833	Dyer Pierce,	1845
Benjamin Crocker,	1834	Leonard Wells,	1846
Gideon C. Olin,	1834	Walter R. Cornell,	1847
do	1835	John S. Crocker,	1847
Luther J. Howe,	1836	Henry Rice,	1848
James Lake,	1837	John S. Crocker,	1849
Harmon S. Barnum	1838	John K. Dyer,	1849

NORTH WHITE CREEK.

The first settlement of this village was made by two brothers named James and Thomas Morrison, who owned the village site.—The first tavern opened at this place was kept by Ruel Beebe and Major John Porter.

North White Creek has at present, a population of about 700. It is a thriving, business place, finely situated for an inland trade; and obtains a considerable trade from Vermont. It contains two Churches, one Presbyterian—one Baptist—a lodge of Odd Fellows, and a Post Office which was established in 1830. The several Post Masters were Luther J. Howe, H. S. Barnum, and B. P. Crocker who is the present incumbent.

The Village of North White Creek and Cambridge are so connected as to appear as one village, but such is not the fact. They are divided by the Pond Brook which is the outlet of Jackson Ponds and runs South and empties into Owl Kill between the Turnpike and the dwelling house of Robert Willcox. The inhabitants on the west side of the brook, are residents of Cambridge village, and those on the east, of North White Creek village. The Owl Kill rises in the Arlington Mountains, runs west and south west, passing through McKie's hollow to Ash grove, when it receives a tributary from Tumpkin Hook, and passes through Cambridge valley as it is called. It is however wholly in the town of White Creek, and empties into the Hoosic River about two miles and a half east of Buskirk's Bridge.—Near its mouth is a Grist-mill owned by John King.

In our last number on the map of Cambridge, the division line between the town of Cambridge and White Creek, was marked by the Owl Kill. This is not correct; the Turnpike is the true division line. The map of the county published by, and under the direction of the State is in this respect erroneous—the line is marked on the county map precisely as we had it. We have detected several blunders on the county map, and shall note them as we detect them.

NORTH WHITE CREEK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS.

Joel Loomis,
Mrs. Hannah Comstock,

SILVER-SMITHS.

L. W. Gunn,
D. S. Upton,

MERCHANTS.

Benjamin W. Walkley,
Jonathan D. Crocker,
Wm. P. Robertson,

PRINTING OFFICE.

Robt E. Young, (County Post.)

CLOTHING STORE.

J. N. Hodge,

WAGON MAKER.

Hiram H. Lovejoy,
John Jamison,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Ebenezer Towne,

GUN-SMITH.

Mason Prentis,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

James L. Robertson,

FURNACE.

Solomon W. Warner,

DRESS MAKERS.

The Missess Palmer.

PAINTERS, AND PAPER HANGERS.

Benjamin M. Loomis,
Ezekeil A. Loomis,

SHOEMAKER.

Worthy W. Johnson,

MASONS.

Thomas Johnson,
John Smith,

HARNESS MAKERS.

John Johnson,
Ralph Porter,

PHYSICIANS.

Cyrus Sayles,
Henry C. Gray,
W. W. Brockway, (Dentist.)
Oliver Cook, (Bottanic.)

STOVE, COPPER, & TIN-WARE HOUSE.
Philip Gordon,

HAT AND CAP STORE.

Benjamin F. McNitt,

DRUGGIST.

Wm. P. Robertson,

OYSTER SALOON.

John Newman,

MILLINERS AND MANTUAMAKERS.

Miss S. & L. Rose,

LAW OFFICES.

Luther J. Howe,
R. King Crocker,
John P. Putnam,

BLACKSMITHS.

John B. Robertson,
Hiram & James Rice,
James Davis,
Patrick Kelly,

CARPENTERS.

Ira Robertson,
John C. Mayhew,
Oel Day,
George C. Robertson,
Charles Robertson,
James Ellis,
John Haskins,
Charles Slocum,
Luke T. Mills,
John Rose,

MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.

B. Cook,
E. B. Hoyt,

COOPER.

John Palmer;

BARBER.

D. S. Upton,

FANNING MILL-MAKER.

Thomas McGrane,

LIVERY STABLES.

Smith Peck,
Peter Volintine.

WHITE CREEK VILLAGE.

This village is situated on the eastern border of the county within about one mile of the Vermont line. Formerly this place carried on a considerable trade and was in a more prosperous condition than any part of the town, but latterly it has retrograded. The village is finely situated on the beautiful stream known as White Creek, and surrounded by a rich farming territory. The place contains a Church used in common for nearly all denominations, and a Post Office which was established in 1822. The first Post-Master was Daniel P. Carpenter, the succeeding ones were Michael F. Palmer Joseph W. Richards, Stephen Barker, Jerome Mosher, and David P. Sisson who is the present incumbent. This village sustained a hotel for many years past, but it is now destitute of a public house, although very much needed by the travelling community. The Hotel was destroyed by fire during the past year.

Among the first settlers of this part of the town were the following:

John Allen, Abraham Hodge, John Tobias, Isaac Wood, Lake & Van-Cuyler who were the patentees. The population is estimated at about 200. Distance from Bennington Vt., 8 miles, Cambridge village 8 miles.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Dyer P. Sission,
Niles & Houghton,

GROCERY.

Spencer Bailey,

TAILORS.

Levi Bristol,
Hiram D. Mosher,
L. Judd, jr.

SHOE SHOP.

David Mosher,

WAGON MAKER.

C. & C. Russell.

AXE MANUFACTURER

Edwin F. Hurd,

BLACKSMITH.

Charles Smith,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURER.

John Wyman,

COOPER.

J. Bailey,

TANNERY AND SHOE MAKING.

David M. Buck,

TANNERY & MITTEN MANUFACTURERS.

Wm. & Stephen Tabor,

MILLINER.

Miss E. Wyman,

DRESS MAKER.

Miss Patience Chase,

PHYSICIANS.

Henry Gray,
Morgan Cole,

CENTRE WHITE CREEK.

Is located about one mile south east from Long's Chequered House. It is known by the name of Wait's Corners. The place contains a Post-Office, Hotel, Church, (Baptist) Store and several Mechanics. The post-office is called Centre White Creek, and was established in 1823. It was first located at Post Corners, and James Hay was the

first Post-Master In 1836 Thomas Fowler was appointed and the office was removed to Wait's Corners. In 1841 Henry Rice was appointed and held the office until 1845 when Wait S. Pratt was appointed and still holds the office. Among the first settlers in this section of the town were the following: John Harroun, John Young; Simeon Fowler, Abraham Briggs, William Gilmore and Josiah Dewey.

The following are the business men of this place. Hotel by David B. Fowler; Merchant, Wait S. Pratt; Shoemaker, Benjamin F. Wait; Tailor, Philip Hart.

ASH-GROVE.

Is the name of a locality two and a half miles from North White Creek village, chiefly distinguished as the earliest seat of the Methodist Church in this vicinity. It is upon the Owl-Kill, in a narrow valley between two ridges of the Taghkannic mountains. It has a farming population, but is much less thickly settled than formerly.—The name is derived from an Ashton family, who were among the first settlers. One of these, Thos. Ashton, is named in the record of the first Town meeting held in the Town of Cambridge, in 1773.

There is a small Methodist Chapel and a burying ground, containing the remains of some of the earliest settlers, and their descendants.

METHODIST E. CHURCH AT NORTH WHITE CREEK.

This Church was first established as early as 1770, among a body of Irish emigrants who settled in Ash Grove. Thos Ashton and Rev. Philip Embury, with some others, had been members of the Methodist Church in Ireland, These men were chiefly instrumental in organizing and sustaining the infant Church. Embury was a local preacher, and served them as Pastor until his death in 1775. After this they remained several years without a Pastor. In 1786, Mr. Jno. Baker who had also been a member of the Church in Ireland settled among them, and was long a pillar in the Ash Grove Church.—In 1788 they obtained the services of a preacher from the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Lemuel Smith

was their first Pastor. A Chapel was built this year. Mr. Smith and successors for a few years, extended their labors over a circuit embracing the whole of this county, Warren county, and portions of Vermont. Ash Grove Church may thus be regarded as the parent of most of the Churches in this county and north of it. As churches were multiplied, the work was divided and more laborers were employed.

In 1795 Ash Grove Church contained 60 members. For several years we have no account of the number of the membership, in this place, separately from the circuit with which it was connected. But the records afford evidence of an ordinary degree of prosperity. In 1832, a new and elegant Church was built near the site of the old one. This was burned Nov. 6, 1835, by an insane man.

The population had so changed, that for the better accommodation of the congregation it was determined to remove the site to North White Creek Village. The present Church was built in this place in 1836.

A small Chapel has since been built at Ash Grove, but there is no separate congregation there.

At the building of the present House of Worship the Trustees were, Jno. Baker, (son of Jno. Baker previously mentioned.) Wm. Fisher, and Warren Norton.

The Pastors that have occupied the pulpit from that time, are as follows:—

James Covel,	1836 D. P. Halburd,	1843
do	1837 do	1844
P. M. Hitchcock,	1838 Alfred Saxe,	1845
do	1839 Jno. Harwood,	1846
Jno. Frazer,	1840 do	1847
M. H. Stewart,	1841 W. W. Pierce,	1848
do	1842 P. P. Harrower,	1849
	the present incumbent.	

The present number of members in the Church is 214.

The trustees are Wm. Fisher, George Russel, and Berry Long. The Stewards—J. Blair, Wm. Fisher, George Russel, Allen Smith, Lewis Nicholson, and Berry Long.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE.

This Church was organized July 26th, 1843, at North White Creek. In 1844 they erected a house of worship in the west part of the Village. It was dedicated June 5th, 1845.

Levi Parmeley was the first pastor, Charles O. Kimball the second, William Harris the third, and Eli W. Brownell the fourth and last. The Church is without a pastor at present.

Anson Fowler was the first deacon, Arnold Harrington the second, and John R. Twiss the third. Noah Fowler, Church Clerk. Number of members when first organized, 26. Present number, 38. Whole number of members received since its organization, 83.

WHITE CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church in White Creek (once called Cambridge,) was organized in 1779, in February, following a revival that commenced in November 1778, in the south-eastern portion of the town, on the Walloomsac Creek.

The first pastor was Rev. Wm. Waite, who was ordained June 2d, 1779, by Elders John Gano and Peter Werden. He continued in that office about fourteen years, or till 1793. For several years there was no settled pastor; but in February, 1798, Israel Craw, a licentiate, began to labor among them, and on the 15th of November following he was ordained to the work of the ministry, at the Waite's Corner Meeting House. He was pastor about three years, or till the Spring of 1801. Until 1804 there was no regular pastor again, when Rev. James Glass was settled. He served them about six years, or till 1810, when he removed to Hoosic, where he died the next year.

From 1810 till 1812 there was a destitution of pastoral oversight chiefly, though they had the partial services of one or two licentiates and neighboring ministers. In the Spring of 1812 Rev. Obed Warren, who had preached with the Salem Baptist Church, at Shushan, some eighteen or twenty years, became pastor of the Church. He served them

about three years, during the stormy period of the war with Great Britain. He was dismissed in 1815, at his own request, and for one year they were again destitute. In July, 1816, Rev. Daniel Tinkham was settled as pastor of the Church—a station he has filled with very good acceptance for more than thirty years, or till the present time, except two or three years in 1829 and 1845—'46. During the last two years Rev. Samuel Pollard served the Church, when, in 1847 they re-called Elder Tinkham, whose long cherished services have been crowned by a number of revivals of religion. There have been several considerable seasons of revival in the history of this Church, for the seventy years of its existence, besides the accession of a few almost every year by baptism.

In 1778-9 some 30 or 40 must have been baptized.

In 1786-7 some 50 or 60.

In 1798-9 some 30 or more in a year.

In 1805-6 some 30 or 40.

In 1808-11 some 40 or 50 in about three years.

In 1816-17 about 75 or 80 were added in one revival.

In 1821-23 about 100 were baptized in three years.

In 1831-32 about 120 were baptized in one year and a half.

In 1838 some 80 were baptized.

In 1843, about 60; and since then some dozen more have been baptized.

The whole number who have been members of this ancient Church since its constitution exceeds 800, of whom about 500 have been baptized by the present venerated pastor, during his long service of thirty years. The largest number ever reported as members at one time was 280, in the year 1838. The present number is 93. The diminution has been in part from the dismissal of some 20 members in 1843, to form a new interest at North White Creek or Cambridge, and of about 60 more in 1845, to form a Church at West Hoosic, Rensselaer County. These branches now number more than 100 members together.

This Church has furnished about twelve ministers of the gospel from its membership, who have been ordained, and more than half of whom still serve in that sacred calling.

The following brethren have served the Church as deacons:

John Waldo from 1779 till 1781	Seaman Wright from 1819 till 1833
Jabez Mosher, jr. 1799	Henry Barrington 1832
Henry Smith 1799 1812	Increase Moses " 1835
Jacob Parker 1799	Abel Hodges, jr. "
Anson Fowler 1809 1843	Joel Gay 1839 now
Hugh Allen 1812 1819	Whitman Joslin 1845 "

The following is a list of the Clerks:

Stuteson Benson 1782	Ebenezer Wright 1814
William Brown 1783	Hosea Fuller, 3d (a few mo's) 1826
Abraham Wright 1784	Justus Dalu 1827
John Powers, jr. 1798	Ebenezer Wright 1828
Jabez Mosher, jr. 1799	Ira Dickinson 1834
Joseph Collins 1800	John Wright 1835
Wareham Hastings 1805	William Waite 1836
Ebenezer Wright 1810	William Herrington 1843
William Briggs 1812	Ezra Waite (now Clerk,) 1845

The first house of worship was a log one erected in 1782 by the present school house near Mr. Stephen Barker's residence. This was succeeded by the house at Waite's Corners, erected and enclosed in 1788, but not entirely completed till 1808. It is 36 by 46 feet, with galleries, and much needs to be re-moddled. In 1798 the house at White Creek Village was built, to accommodate that part of the town, though owned by the same corporate Church and Society. It is about 40 by 50 feet, with a steeple projection of 12 feet, and belfry, and must have cost about \$3000. It was not completed internally till the year 1807, and needs now to be repaired.

Of the pastors of the Church we have the following account:

Elder Wm. Waite lived in town to the advanced age of 95 years and 9 months, and died March 20, 1826. His wife had died December 23th, 1822, aged 91 years and 9 days. Elder Israel Craw removed, and it is not known where he is. Elder James Glass removed to Hooie in 1810, where he died August 6th, 1811, aged 56 years, after a precious revival in which some 80 or 90 had been added to his Church. Elder Obed Warren removed from this town to

the west where he labored in a number of Churches, when he died August 29th, 1823, at Covert, Seneca county, in the 64th year of his age, and the 44th of his ministry.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE.

In the early settlement of Old Cambridge were professors of godliness from Congregational Churches in Connecticut and other parts of New England; also, Presbyterians from New Jersey and elsewhere. Wishing to enjoy their mode of worship and form of discipline, they united with others in the erection of a house of worship in the year 1792, and August 7th, 1793, under the statute of the State, they organized themselves into a religious Society with the name of *The First United Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge.*

In the division of the township, in 1816, their house of worship was in that section set off and incorporated by the name of White Creek.

This house was taken down in 1832, and in the same year a new edifice was erected upon the same site, which is still occupied as their house of worship, and is furnished with a Church bell, town clock, and Church organ. It is often distinguished by the name of the "White Church."

The present members of this Congregation worshipping together reside in Cambridge, White Creek, Jackson, and the southern part of Salem.

The following is a list of the names of their pastors, with the date of their settlement and dismissal;

- Rev. Gershom Williams, ordained June 25, 1794, dismissed 1802.
- " Rob't H. Chapman, D.D., installed Nov. 15, 1803, dismissed 1812.
- " Nathaniel J. Prime, D.D., installed July 14, 1813, dismissed 1828.
- " Gordon Hayes, ordained July 30, 1828, dismissed May, 1829.
- " William Lusk, installed June 16, 1830, dismissed Sept. 11th, 1833.
- " Ova P. Hoyt, installed 1834, dismissed Aug. 24, 1836.
- " Ephraim H. Newton, installed March 15, 1837, dismissed August 23d, 1843.
- " Isaac O. Fillmore, ordained Sept, 13th, 1843, and is still pastor.

During their ministry to December 3d, 1849, 1912 have been received into the fellowship and communion of the Church, of whom about 260 are resident members.

RULING ELDERS.

John Welch,	ordained 19th October, 1794,	died April 27, 1803
Moses Holmes,	" " " "	
Joseph Wells, sen.,	May 17, 1795	
Lucas Younglove,	" " " †	1803
John H. Rollo,	June 22, 1800, †	June 28, 1816
Kirtland Warner,	" " " "	died April 24, 1844
Jesse Fairchild,	Jan. 29, 1804	" " 28, 1813
Philemon Allen,	" " " "	
Abraham Van Tuyl,	June 24, 1810	died Sept. 3d, 1820
Azor Thompson,	" " " "	Feb. 28, 1848
Thias Johnson,	" " " "	March 6, 1843
Russel Norton,	June 9th, 1814, †	May 21, 1833
Benjamin Crocker,	" " " "	resigned Feb. 15, 1843
Sidney Wells,	Jan. 1822,	" " " "
Abraham Van Tuyl,	" " " †	May 18, 1829
Joseph Stewart,	Nov. 1830, †	May 19, 1832
Eliphalet Day,	April 1832, †	May 10, 1838
Lewis McLean,	" " "	
John Stevenson,	" " "	
George W. Jermain,	March 15, 1835, †	Sept. 26, 1836
Nathan Culver,	Oct. 9th, 1842.	
William Holden,	" " "	
Harvey Volintine,	" " "	

The property of the Congregation consists of their house of worship and lot, valued at \$6000; Parsonage and eight acres of land presented by James Richardson and valued at \$1200. The Burying Ground was given as a public Burying Ground, and does not belong to the Congregation.

† Removed—dismissed and recommended to another Congregation.

THE PROTESTANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Known as the First Presbyterian Church of Cambridge, dates from the first settlement of the country. The first inhabitants, like those of Salem, originally protestant dissenters from Ireland, who had been some time in New England, came in with their families. Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Burgher part of the Associate Church, Scotland, having been sent over on application to Ireland, after some years came over with a colony of his people to this country, many of whom settled in Salem. The same origin and doctrinal views of the two settlements was probably the reason of the same minister officiating in both Cambridge and Salem, and probably the reason of many of the countrymen of Dr. Clark following him to the same parts of this new world.

Ministers of the same views (Dr. Robert Annan and his brother, David Smith, Dr. Mason Proudfit and others of the same theological opinions and ecclesiastical connection,) were the supplies, preaching to this people from time to time from 1755. The Glebe Lot had been conditionally granted to the Church; a house of worship was erected partly and covered before the Revolution, but not finished until after the war. This Church approved of the union of the Associate (Burgher and Antiburgher) and Reformed Churches represented at Pequa, Pa., 1782. from which some parts of the Associate (Antiburgher) and Reformed (Covenanter) Churches dissented and became a residuum of the Associate Presbytery of the Reformed Church. The Act of Incorporation was dated 1784. The Trustees mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, to whom the Glebe Lot was deeded for the sole use of said Church, by one of the original Patentees, Mr. Smith, were John Younglove, Edmund Wells, Phineas Whiteside, James Ashton, John Morrison, John McClung, John Welch, Isaiah Dewey, and Josiah Wells.

Mr. Whiteside had been ordained an Elder in his own country, and was here elected to the exercise of his office. Joseph Wells, James Ashton, Fortunatus Sherman, and Archibald Robertson were elected his associates in the Eldership. In 1790 Rev. John Dunlap, a member of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of N. Y., was called to be pastor, and was ordained and installed on the 22d of June, 1791. Oct. 22, 1816, Mr. Dunlap resigned his pastoral charge. In 1820 Rev. D. C. McLaren was ordained and installed to the pastoral office. He was subsequently called to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Caledonia, where he still remains. Rev. William Howden was installed pastor of this Church in 1829, and at his own request was released from his pastoral charge in 1834. In 1835 Rev. Peter Gordon (now of Thompsonville, Conn.,) was called to be pastor of this Church, and was released from his charge in 1840. In 1842 Rev. T. C. McLaury became pastor of the Congregation. In 1846 the Congregation erected a new house of

worship a short distance north of the old Church, on the White Creek side of Cambridge Village; which, together with the fixtures, cost about \$4000.

At the formation of the Associate Church, under Dr. Beveridge, on the west side, and again at the formation of the General Assembly Church on the east side, large numbers were drawn off, and besides, many were constantly emigrating west. This Church, however, has usually been favored with a good degree of prosperity.

The present number of communicants is 74. The Bible Class of young people and the Sabbath School Scholars number over 60.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WHITE CREEK.

This Society was organized in 1831, and circuit preaching established at that time, which has been continued steadily ever since.

The preachers in charge who have labored in this Church since its organization are the following:—John M. Weaver, Wright Hazen, Henry Burton, Henry Smith, E. B. Hubbard, A. A. Farr, Lorenzo Sherwood, William Henry, C. Barber, A. Jones, John Seage, who is the present preacher.

They have no house of worship of their own at this place, but occupy the Society house erected in 1795 or '96, and which has been occasionally used by all the different denominations, but mostly by the Baptists and Methodists.

PUMPKIN HOOK.

At Pumpkin Hook, as it is called, two miles east of North White Creek, there is a Chair Factory by John Warren, and a Machine Shop by Leonard Darby. This place was formerly an important part of the town. It then contained a Tavern, Grist Mill, and a Woolen Factory. Town Meetings were occasionally held here. Latterly it has become extinct as a business place.

NORTH WHITE CREEK LODGE, NO. 266, I. O. O. F.,

Was instituted Jan. 29, 1848. The first officers were, Wm. W. Brockway, N. G.; J. S. Crocker, V. G.; E. McLean, Sec.; B. F. McNitt, Treas. Present officers:—Wm. S. Warner, N. G.; R. K. Crocker, V. G.; A. S. Noble, Sec.; Allen Williams, Treas. P. G's:—J. S. Crocker, B. F. McNitt, E. McLean. Representatives to Grand Lodge:—B. F. McNitt, J. S. Crocker. Number of Members:—110. Meetings are held Saturday evenings.

NOTE.—For want of room we are compelled to defer the publication of a history of the Society of Friends in this town. It shall appear in our next No.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Continued from Page 70.)

The Englishman had taken his resolution; he signed the paper, which had this superscription; *Convention between lieutenant-general Burgoyne and major-general Gates.* The principal articles, exclusive of those which related to the provision and accommodation of the army in its way to Boston, and during its stay at that were :

That the army should march out of the camp with all the honors of war, and its camp artillery, to a fixed place, where they were to deposit their arms and leave the artillery; to be allowed a free embarkation and passage to Europe, from Boston, upon condition of their not serving again in America, during the present war; the army not to be separated, particularly the men from the officers; roll calling and other duties of regularity; to be permitted; the officers to be admitted on parole, and to wear their side arms; all private property to be retained, and the public delivered upon honor; no baggage to be searched or molested; all persons, of whatever country, appertaining to, or following the camp, to be fully comprehended in the terms of the capitulation, and the Canadians to be returned to their own country, liable to its conditions.

Assuredly, these conditions were very honorable for the British army, considering its ruined state and irretrievable circumstances; but it obtained still more from the magnanimity of General Gates. From tenderness towards the feelings of the vanquished, he ordered his army to retire within their lines, that they might not witness the shame of the English, when they piled their arms.

This conduct demonstrated not only the humanity but the clemency and elevation of character which distinguished the American General; for he was already informed of the horrible ravages re-

cently committed, by General Vaughan, upon the right bank of the Hudson, where, imitating the usages of barbarians, he had laid in ashes, and utterly destroyed the fine village of *Æsopus*. It is our duty not to pass without mention, that while Gates, in the whole course of this campaign upon the Hudson, displayed all the talents which constitute an able and valient General, he proved himself not to want any of those qualities which characterize a benevolent and generous heart. Humane towards all whom the fortune of war had thrown into his hands, he was eminently attentive to those who were sick, and suffered them to want for no succor within his power to administer.

The day of the capitulation, the American army amounted to near fifteen thousand men, of whom about ten thousand were regular troops; the English army to five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, of whom two thousand four hundred and twelve were Germans, and three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine English.

The Americans acquired a fine train of brass artillery, amounting to forty-two pieces of different sorts and sizes, four thousand six hundred muskets, an immense quantity of cartridges, bombs, balls, and other implements of war.

Such was the fate of the English expedition upon the banks of the Hudson. It had been undertaken with singular confidence of success, but the obstacles proved so formidable that those who had expected from it such brilliant results, were themselves its victims: and those it had alarmed at first, derived from it the most important advantages. There can be no doubt that, if it was planned with ability, as to us it appears to have been, it was conducted with imprudence by those who were intrusted with its execution. For it is to be remarked, that its success depended entirely on the combined efforts of the Generals who commanded upon the lakes, and of those who had the management of the war in the State of New York. But far from moving in concert, when one advanced, the other retired. When Carleton had obtained the command of the lakes, Howe, instead of ascending the Hudson, towards Albany, carried his arms into New Jersey, and advanced upon the Delaware.

When, afterwards, Burgoyne entered Ticonderoga in triumph, Howe embarked upon the expedition against Philadelphia; and thus the army of Canada was deprived of the assistance it expected from New York.

Perhaps Howe imagined that the reduction of such a city as Philadelphia, would so confound the Americans, and so derange their plans, that they would either immediately submit, or make but a feeble resistance. Perhaps, also, he believed, that by attacking the center, and as it were, the very heart of the confederation, he effected the most useful diversion in favor of the army of the north, thereby depriving the Americans of the ability to oppose it with a sufficient force upon the Hudson. Finally, it is not impossible, that, listening to his ambition, he had flattered himself that with his own means alone he could acquire the exclusive glory of having put an end to the war. But whatever might have been the importance of the acquisition of Philadelphia, every one must readily perceive how much greater was that of the junction at Albany, of the two armies of Canada and New York. It was very doubtful whether the conquest of a single city could decide the issue of the war; whereas the juncture of the armies, offered almost an assurance of it. It should also be considered that the Americans, in order to prevent this junction, would have risked a pitched battle, the success of which could scarcely be doubtful, and which could have formed no obstacle to the eventual union. Besides, when two armies have the same object in view, is it not evident that they can operate with more concert and effect, when they are near to each other, then while remotely separated? We may therefore consider this expedition as having been wisely calculated in its design, and even in the means of execution, if we except that scourge of the savages, which must be imputed to the British ministers. Bating this fault, they did not, in our opinion, deserve the reproaches with which they were loaded, as well in parliament as by the writers of the opposite party. Perhaps also they erred in this, that having too great confidence in the reputation, rank, and military experience of Sir William Howe, they neglected to send him more precise instructions. For it appears from the best information we have found upon this subject, that the orders given to that General in regard to

his co-operation with the army of Canada, were rather discretionary than absolute; but all the ruin of the enterprise is clearly attributable to this want of co-operation. Gates, after the victory, immediately dispatched Colonel Wilkinson to carry the happy tidings to Congress. On being introduced into the hall, he said: "The whole British army has laid down arms at Saratoga; our own, full of vigor and courage, expect your orders; it is for your wisdom to decide where the country may still have need of their services." The Congress voted thanks to General Gates and his army. They decreed that he should be presented with a medal of gold, to be struck expressly in commemoration of so glorious a victory. On one side of it was the bust of the General, with these words around; *Horatio Gates, Duci strenuo*; and in the middle, *Comitia Americana*. On the reverse, Burgoyne was represented in the attitude of delivering his sword; and in the back ground, on the one side and on the other, were seen the two armies of England and of America. At the top were these words: *Salus regionum septentrion*; and at the feet, *Hosle ad Saratogam in deditione accepto. Die XVII Oct. MDCCLXXVII*. It would be difficult to describe the transports of joy which the news of this event excited among the Americans. They began to flatter themselves with a still more happy future; no one any longer entertained a doubt of independence. All hoped, and not without much reason, that a success of this importance would at length determine France; and the other European powers that waited for her example, to declare themselves in favor of America. *There could no longer be any question respecting the future; all danger had ceased of espousing the cause of a people too feeble to defend themselves.*



MAP OF LAKE



MAP OF SALEM.

SALEM.

THIS Town is bounded on the North by Hebron, East by Vermont, South by Batten Kill, and West by Batten Kill, Greenwich, and Argyle. It was originally settled by a few families from New England, who were soon afterwards joined by a considerable number of emigrants who came to this country with Rev. Dr. Clark. The Town was organized on the 14th of February, 1787, and the first Town Meeting was held on the first Tuesday of the following April. In 1845 the population was 2588—Males, 1296; females, 1292. The number of unmarried females between the ages of 16 and 45 years was 309.

The Town of Salem contains 31,500 acres of land, 23,767 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation. The soil is very productive, and is mostly occupied by highly enterprising and intelligent Farmers. In 1845, 117 bushels of Barley were raised in the Town, 1308 bushels of Peas, 270 bushels of Beans, 1321 bushels of Buckwheat, 168 bushels of Turnips, 78,765 bushels of Potatoes, 3272 bushels of Wheat, 38,911 bushels of Corn, 12,163 bushels of Rye, 52,613 bushels of Oats, and 2959 pounds of Flax. Salem produces more wool than any other Town in the County, except White Creek. The number of Sheep owned there in 1845 was 25,422.

Two streams, known as White Creek and Black Creek, pass through the Town and form a junction near Fitch's Point; but they do not furnish water enough for very extensive milling purposes. The former has its source in Vermont, and the latter is fed principally by small brooks rising in Hebron and Granville. After form-

ing the junction as before stated, their waters empty into Batten Kill a short distance above East Greenwich.

We annex a list of the principal Town Officers from its organization to the present time :

SUPERVISORS.

John Rowan,	1787	John Williams,	1815
Adam Martin, Assistant,	do	Philo Curtis,	1816
John Rowan,	1788	do do	1817
James Tomb,	1789	John Crary,	1818
Hamilton McAllister,	1790	do do	1819
John Williams,	1791	do do	1820
to 1795 inclusive.		James Harvey,	1821
Alexander T. Turner,	1796	do do	1822
David Thomas,	1797	John McMurray,	1823
do do	1798	to 1833 inclusive.	
do do	1799	Bernard Blair,	1834
John Williams,	1800	do do	1835
Edward Savage,	1801	James B. Stevenson,	1836
Not recorded,	1802	Aaron Martin, jr.,	1837
Edward Savage,	1803	do do	1838
Abner Stone,	1804	James B. Stevenson,	1839
John Savage,	1805	Stephen Ransom,	1840
do do	1806	John McMurray,	1841
Andrew Lytle,	1807	Alexander Robertson,	1842
John Gray,	1808	Marvin Freeman,	1843
do do	1809	William McKie,	1844
David Woods,	1810	John McNaughton,	1845
do do	1811	do do	1846
Alexander McNish,	1812	do do	1847
John Savage,	1813	Jarvis Martin,	1848
John Williams,	1814	do do	1849

TOWN CLERKS.

James Tomb,	1787	James Tomb,	1804
to 1801 inclusive.		do do	1805
Not recorded,	1802	James Hawley,	1806
James Tomb,	1803	James Tomb,	1807

Alexander Simpson, jr.,	1808	Henry Mathews,	1826
David Mathews, jr.,	1809	to 1832 inclusive.	
do do	1810	John W. Proudfit,	1833
do do	1811	Alonzo Gray,	1834
Henry Mathews,	1812	to 1839 inclusive.	
do do	1813	James A. McFarland,	1840
James McNish,	1814	do do	1841
do do	1815	John W. Martin,	1842
Henry Mathews,	1816	William B. Harkness,	1843
James McNish,	1817	do do	1844
Joseph Hawley,	1818	do do	1845
Joseph Hawley,	1819	William R. Austin,	1846
James McNish,	1820	James A. McFarland,	1847
to 1825 inclusive.		William R. Austin,	1848
		do do	1849

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Henry Mathews,	1829	Aaron Martin, jr.,	1837
John W. Proudfit,	1829	Philo Curtis,	1837
Aaron Martin, jr.,	1829	James A. McFarland,	1838
Warren Norton,	1829	Philo Curtis,	1839
John W. Proudfit,	1830	Anthony C. Saunders,	1840
Warren Norton,	1831	Aaron Martin, jr.,	1841
William K. Adams,	1831	James A. McFarland,	1842
Warren Norton,	1832	William A. Russell,	1843
Aaron Martin, jr.,	1833	Alexander B. Law,	1844
Cyrus Stevens,	1834	Aaron Martin,	1845
Andrew Martin,	1834	James A. McFarland,	1846
Jesse L. Billings,	1835	William A. Russell,	1847
Andrew Martin,	1836	Alexander B. Law,	1848
James A. McFarland,	1836	Aaron Martin,	1849

SALEM VILLAGE.

The village of Salem was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1803. Distance from Union Village, 12 miles; from Granville, 15; from Cambridge, 12, and from Rupert, Vt., 6. The population is estimated at 700.

The village was organized under the charter on the first Monday of May, 1803, and the first Board of Trustees consisted of James

Harvey, Anthony I. Blanchard. John Russell, Robert Pennell and Moses S. Curtis, all of whom have since deceased, except the Hon. Anthony I. Blanchard, who still resides in Salem. He was then a distinguished lawyer, and engaged in an extensive business. He was subsequently First Judge of the County, in which office he continued till his retirement from active life. He is still in the full possession of his mental faculties, though somewhat worn in body.

The Presidents of the village have been James Harvey, Gen. John Williams, Anthony I. Blanchard, John Gray, Hon. David Woods, James Nicholls, Joseph Hawley, Hon. John Willard, Cornelius L. Allen, John Williams, jr., Hon. John Crary, Henry Mathews, Alexander Robertson, Abner Austin, Josephus Fitch, Oliver Whitcomb and James W. Peters; and the Clerks, Jared Bostwich, Philo Curtis, Cyrus Stevens, James Gibson and S. B. Shipley.

One of the County Court Houses is located in this Village. It has, besides, an Academy which in former years sustained a high reputation throughout the State, and three Churches which are probably in as prosperous a condition as any in the County. This was once one of most thriving Villages in this section of the State; but latterly, owing partly to a lack of water privileges, and partly to an absence of the right kind of enterprise, it has not been known as a very flourishing business place. It is hoped that some of the obviously unnecessary causes which have retarded its growth, may ere long be removed.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS.

William Gile,
John Howe,

MERCHANTS.

King & Guild,
Abner C. Robertson,
Marvin Freeman,
Atwood & Cleveland.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

John Stewart.

GROCERS.

George W. Gantz,
Joseph Smalley,
Peter Naylor,
Duncan McCall.

BLACKSMITHS.

David Rider,
Eugene Cronin,
Robert Cunningham.

HAT, EAF AND FUR STORE.

Murray McFarland.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Alexander Robertson,

Benjamin F. Robinson.

Wm. R. Austin.

SHOE MAKE RS.

John Liddle,

Oliver Whitcomb,

Nathan C. Bailey,

John Munroe,

Thomas Bruce.

MACHINIST.

Samuel Lord.

CABINET MAKERS.

James Blashfield,

David Bowen.

BARBER.

Peter Naylor.

COOPER.

——— Gilchrist.

MILLINERS.

Mrs. McAllister.

Miss Atwood.

STOVE AND TIN WARE HOUSE.

William H. Reab.

LAWYERS.

C. L. Allen,

James Gibson.

A. L. McDougall,

Charles Crary.

John H. McFarland.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

W. W. Hill,

Samuel Murdock.

CARPENTERS.

James W. Peters,

David T. Archibald.

MASON.

Rufus Fox.

PHYSICIANS.

George Allen,

Charles Perry,

A. McAllister.

WAGON MAKER.

Francis McMillan.

MILLER.

T. W. Whitcomb.

TAILORS.

Abner Austin & Son.

CLOTHING STORE.

Lewis Herrington.

SALEM POST OFFICE.

No distinct record can be found of its existence earlier than 1788, although it is probable it was established several years previous. Alexander J. Turner was the first Post Master, James Hawley the second, William Gray the third, William K. Adams the fourth, Joseph Hawley the fifth, Henry Mathews the sixth, Abner Austin the seventh, Alexander M. Proudfit the eighth, John King the ninth, and Dr. George Allen the tenth. Dr. A. is the present incumbent.

SOUTH SALEM.

Salem South Village, as it is called, is a short distance south of

Salem Village, on the Turnpike, and is becoming a place of considerable business. A Hotel is kept here by Moon & Russell, a Store by Elijah Hastings, a Carriage and Wagon Shop by Theodore R. Weston, and a Blacksmith Shop by D. McKillip. Physician—O. P. Gilman.

SHUSHAN.

This Village is situated on the Battenkill, about five miles south of Salem Village, and is in a very flourishing condition. It contains two Churches, (one Baptist and one Methodist,) one Store, a Post Office, a Public Hall, two Groceries, and several Mechanics' Shops. The population is estimated at about 300.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Volentine & Lawrence.

GROCERS.

George W. McLean,

Edward M. Pratt.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. D. Heath.

SHOE MAKER.

Charles Wing.

HARNESS MAKER.

Thomas B. Fisk.

WAGON MAKERS.

William Corse,

Isaac Oviatt.

CARPENTERS.

Thomas Oviatt,

James A. Stevens,

David Cole,

Clark Oviatt,

Wilson Oviatt,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

Simpson & Volentine.

CROCKERY-WARE MANUFACTURER.

John Harrison.

PHYSICIAN.

George G. Burns.

LAWYER.

Leonard Church.

TAILORS.

John Cooper,

Allen Sharpe, (Jackson side.)

MILLINER.

Miss Anne M. Cooper.

DRESS-MAKER.

Miss Emeline Odekirk.

SAWYERS AND LUMBERMEN.

James C. Stevens,

Ira Gleason, (Jackson side,)

MASON.

James C. Stevens.

BLACKSMITH.

Emri D. Bartlet.

EAGLEVILLE.

This is a small but thriving Village, located on the Battenkill in the south-eastern part of the town, two miles east from Shushan, and seven miles from Salem Village. It contains a Post Office, Store, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Woolen Factory, Seive Factory, and several Mechanics' Shops. The population numbers about 70. The Post Office is known as the East Salem P. O., and was established here in 1848. Isaac Binger was appointed Post Master, and held the office up to 1850, when George Russell received the appointment. This Post Office was first located at Merriam's Store, about two miles farther up the Kill, east, where was once a place of considerable enterprize; but it has become extinct as a business place. The P. O. was established there in 1831. Isaac Merriam was the first Post Master, Seth C. Billings the second, Daniel Hobart the third, and Edward Law the fourth. It was removed to Eagleville in November, 1848.

The Factories at Eagleville are doing quite a large amount of business. The Woolen Mill averages from fifteen to twenty-five thousand yards annually—being principally for customers, many of whom reside in Orleans and other adjacent Counties. The Seive Factory supplies a large number of Seives for the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

A Select School is kept by Henry Barnes about three-fourths of a mile west of this place, on the road to Shushan, and is in a prosperous condition. It is attended by about 20 Students, English and Classic. It is in contemplation to enlarge the building so as to render it more commodious.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURER.

George Russell.

TAILOR.

Alexander McIntosh.

MILLER.

Henry Benson.

CARPENTERS.

John Burtis,

SAWYER AND LUMBERMAN.

John Russell.

Aaron West,

William West,

SEIVE AND SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

J. Burtis & H. Watkins.

Horace Warner.

BLACKSMITH.

Samuel Pattison.

SHOE MAKER.

Lysander Skidmore.

MASON.

Morris West.

WAGON MAKER.

Caleb Congdon.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 251, I. O. OF O. F.

This Lodge was instituted in Salem Village Sept. 29, 1846. The first officers were James Gibson, N. G., Clark V. B. Martin, V. G., John R. Lytle, Sec'y, and David T. Archibald, Treas. The present officers are Orrin Austin, N. G., John Smart, V. G., Wm. W. Hill, Sec'y, S. Dickinson, Treas., and H. S. Osborn, P. S.

CHARLOTTE DIVISION, NO. 584, S. OF T.

This Division was instituted in Salem Village on the 27th of November, 1849. Its first officers were Charles Crary, W. P., Geo. Montgomery, W. A., H. H. Larkin, R. S., C. Thompson, A. R. S., Murray McFarland, F. S., and John King, T. They are the present officers. The Division is in a prosperous condition.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Asa Fitch,	1844	John R. Lytle,	1846
do do	1845	do do	1847
		do do	1848

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in this town was Rev. Thomas Clark, M. D. He was a native of Scotland, and had graduated in the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From this he obtained the title of Doctor. He studied Divinity under Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. During the civil war of 1745 and 1746 he served in the army against the "Pretender." At the close of that war he resumed his theological studies, and in April, 1748, was licensed to preach by the Associate Burger Presbytery of Glasgow. On the 23d of April, 1751, he was installed by a Committee of that Presbytery over the congregation of Ballibay, Ireland. Here he labored thirteen years, suffering persecution and imprisonment for conscience sake. He refused to take the oath of abjuration, acknowledging

the King as the head of the Church and engaging to assist in dethroning him if he should become a Presbyterian. He also refused to swear by kissing the book, which he considered a popish superstition. On the 10th of May, 1764, he left Ireland, and landed in New York July 28th, accompanied by about 300 of his people. Part of them separated and went to South Carolina; but the main body came with him up the Hudson and halted at Stillwater. In the Spring of 1765, in search of a place of settlement he visited this town, then a wilderness, and in the cabin of James Turner preached the first sermon ever delivered in these parts. In the previous year (1764) Alexander Turner, James, his son, and 22 others in Massachusetts had obtained a patent of 25,000 acres of land, embracing the principal part of this town, and immediately after conveyed 12,000 acres to Oliver Delaney and Peter Dubois of New York. The same year the patent was surveyed and divided into 88 acre lots. A division was then made by ballot—Delaney and Dubois drawing lots to the amount of their 12,000 acres. Three lots drawn by the gentlemen and three belonging to the patentees were reserved for religious purposes. Thus matters stood when Dr. Clark arrived and obtained of Delaney and Dubois a grant of all the lands belonging to them in the town, they reserving a yearly rent of one shilling per acre when settled.

The colony then removed from Stillwater, and every person who desired it received from Dr. Clark a farm at the annual rent specified. As they had risen up in Ballibay and sat down together here, there was no organization of a Church or installation of the pastor in this country. There was no other Burger minister in this country at that time. In 1765 Dr. Clark applied to the Antiburger Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and was received to its membership. In 1776 the members of that Presbytery agreed to form two—the Presbytery of Pennsylvania and the Presbytery of New York. In the latter of these Dr. Clark was placed, with Rev. Messrs. John Mason, D. D., of New York, and Robert Annan, of Wallkill. About 1780 Dr. Clark resigned his charge here, and removed to South Carolina and took charge of those of his people who had gone there. He died of apoplexy on the 25th of December, 1798.

The second pastor was Rev. James Proudfit. He came to this country in 1754, the second missionary of the Associate Antiburger

Synod of Scotland, and after laboring several years in that capacity he was installed over a congregation in Pequa, Pa. He was moderator of Presbytery when (June 13th, 1782.) the union took place between the Associate Antiburger and the Reformed Presbyteries, constituting the Associate Reformed Synod. That Summer John Rowan, Esq., one of the elders of this Church, rode on horseback to Pequa, and invited him to visit this place. He was installed here in October, 1783, and continued until his death, October 22, 1802, aged 70 years.

The third pastor was Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. He was licensed and commenced preaching in October, 1794, and was installed as a colleague to his father on the 13th of May, 1795. He was their minister more than forty years. In June, 1835, he accepted the appointment of Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, and resigned his charge here. He died on the 17th of April, 1843, at the house of his son, Professor Proudfit, in New Brunswick, N. J., aged 74 years. His remains were brought here and buried beside those of his father.

The fourth pastor was Rev. James Lillie. He was installed on the 19th of February 1836, and resigned in June, 1837, when he was installed in the Reformed Dutch Church at Rhinebeck.

The fifth pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Halley. He was installed on the 3d of September, 1838, and resigned in May, 1848, when he was installed over a Presbyterian Church in Troy. Since that time the pulpit has been vacant.

It is not known who were elders when the congregation came to this country. In 1795 there were eight, who died in the following order—1st, Richard Hoy, 1796, aged 67 years; 2d, James Stevenson, 1799, aged 60; 3d, David Tomb, 1805, aged 88; 4th, John Rowan, 1809, aged 77; 5th, William Thompson, 1813, aged over 70; 6th, Robert McMurray, 1814, aged 70; 7th, Wm. Mathews, 1816, aged 79; 8th, Wm. McFarland, 1819, aged over 70. In or about the year 1797 the following named elders were ordained—Mathew McWhorter, died 1812, aged 45 years; John Steel, 1838, aged 80; Thomas Collins, 1840, aged 92. Walter Stewart was received as an elder from another Church, and died several years ago. 1809—Abraham Savage died 1829, aged 53 years; Richard Hoy removed to Ohio, where he died; George Arnot joined another Church;

Isaac Getty and Thomas Stevenson. 1819—Andrew Martin joined another Church; John McMurray and John Beatty. 1831—George McWhorter, removed to Wisconsin; James B. Stevenson and David B. Thompson. 1840—Ira Carswell died 1847, aged 54; Joseph Clark died 1848, aged 64. Present Elders—Isaac Getty, John McMurray, Thomas Stevenson, John Beatty, John McMillan, Hugh Thompson, James B. Stevenson and David B. Thompson. Present number of members—190. In eight years 94 have removed and 44 died. The first election of Trustees after the passage of the Act of Incorporation was held Jan. 20th, 1785. Trustees elected—1st class, Mathew McWhorter and John Beatty; 2d class, Nathaniel Carswell and Thomas Collins; 3d class, John Armstrong and James McFarland. Present Trustees—Isaac Getty, Thomas S. Stevenson, John McNaughton, Wm. C. Safford, Alexander Robertson and Ebenezer McMurray.

The first House of Worship was made of logs soon after the arrival of the colony. The second was a frame put up and covered before the war, but not finished until after. The present house was built in 1797, furnished with a bell in 1812, and altered and repaired in 1841. The property of the congregation consists of the Church edifice and lot, and a parsonage with thirty acres of land. The buildings and fences were repaired last year. All of the land is reserved for religious purposes; and there is a permanent fund, arising from the disposition made of the residue of the three lots which was the share of this congregation. The whole is valued at \$14,000.

The Church has a library of over 400 volumes, and also a Sabbath School library. The session house, for which the congregation was indebted to the liberality of the Mrs. Proudfit, was destroyed by fire in 1840.

This congregation is believed to be the oldest in the County. It was first organized—built the first Church—its minister preached the first sermon; and probably no other Church has sent out a larger number of ministers and members to assist in building up Churches in other places.

FIRST INCORPORATED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1769, and consisted at that time of fifty-two members. They erected a House of Worship in 1774, but were unable for a long time to secure the stated ministrations of the Gospel. In 1787 the Rev. John Warford, of New Jersey, visited the Northern part of the State of New York, as a Home Missionary sent by the synod of New York and Philadelphia to visit the destitute places in this part of the State. The mission of Mr. Warford brought him to this place, and prepared the way for a call to him to settle with this people. This call, dated Sept. 24, 1787, he accepted.

The following year Mr. Warford removed to this place, and in 1789 he was installed as the *first pastor* of this Church. Mr. Warford continued his labors here until his death, which occurred May 19, 1802, in the 57th year of his age.

The pastoral office was vacant after the death of Mr. Warford until January, 1806, when Rev. Samuel Tomb, of Newbury, Mass., commenced his labors here. Mr. Tomb served this Church twenty-six years, and died March 22, 1832, in the 67th year of his age. For a short time previous to his death Mr. Tomb was unable to labor, by reason of infirmities, and resigned his call February 3, 1832.

Rev. John Whiton, of Middle Granville, N. Y., was installed Pastor March 21, 1832, and was dismissed, at his own request, August 22, 1837.

Mr. Amos Boardman Lambert, a licentiate of the third Presbytery of New York, was ordained and installed Pastor of this Church Nov. 2, 1837, and is still Pastor.

The whole number of members connected with this Church from the beginning, is more than 700. The number reported as now in connection (Sept., 1849,) is 305.

ELDERS.

The following persons have served the Church as Elders :

- 1 Edward Savage, probably from the organization to Oct., 1833.
- 2 Daniel McCleary, “ “ “ July, 1797.
- 3 Alexander Turner, “ “ “ April, 1802.
- 4 Daniel McNitt, previous to Oct., 1804, to Nov., 1829.
- 5 William Harkness, previous to Jan., 1798, to June, 1801.

- 6 Job Cleveland, previous to Jan., 1801, to April 1826.
- 7 Seth Brown, M. D., previous to Jan., 1809, to May, 1840.
- 8 Thomas McLaughry, previous to Jan., 1811, to Sept., 1842.
- 9 James Bell, unknown, to Feb., 1813.
- 10 James Stevenson, from June, 1815, to Sept., 1818.
- 11 James Harkness, from June, 1815, to May, 1834.
- 12 Asa Fitch, M. D., from Feb., 1819, to Aug., 1843.
- 13 Daniel Harkness, from Feb., 1819, now.
- 14 James H. Seymore, from Feb., 1819, to July, 1842.
- 15 Marvin Freeman, from Feb., 1834, now.
- 16 David Cleveland, from Feb., 1834, now.
- 17 Lyman Sanderson, from Sept., 1841, to May, 1845.
- 18 Joseph Hawley, from Sept., 1841, now.
- 19 David Gray, from Jan., 1848, now.
- 20 Benjamin Cleveland, from Jan., 1848, now.
- 21 Levi H. Cleveland, from Jan., 1848, now.

DEACONS.

Previous to 1825 the Elders served as Deacons; but since that period the office has been filled by persons set apart for that purpose, according to the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church. The following persons have served the Church in this capacity :

Charles McCollister,	from Jan., 1825,	to April, 1833
Elijah Clark,	"	" " 1839
Joel Bassett,	" Feb., 1834,	" 1840
Joseph Hawley,	" Sept., 1839,	now officiating,
Alvin Crowl,	" 1841,	now officiating.

The above are all the statistics we have been able to obtain. The records were destroyed when the Church was burnt, in 1838.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the Village of Salem was legally organized in the month of September, 1845. For several years previous to this date there had been occasional preaching by the ministers of that Order, and a few individuals who were Methodists resided in the town, but held their Church relations elsewhere. In 1844, the year preceding the organization of the Church, a

minister was stationed among them, and their meetings were held in the white School-house in the south part of the Village.

The following year, through the energetic and persevering efforts of the Rev. E. Noble, and others, they succeeded in erecting a neat and convenient Church. Its location is directly opposite the Academy—one of the most eligible sites in the Village.

The first Trustees were Timothy B. Wilds, Thomas Milliman, Sylvanus Dickinson, Warren Norton, and Hugh Moncrief. During the present year (1850) the Society was re-organized, and the Board of Trustees enlarged. The present Trustees are Sylvanus Dickinson, J. H. Guild, David Lytle, Thomas Coon, James Blashfield, George Montgomery and Lorin Eaton.

The Church property is valued at \$2000.

The names of the ministers who have officiated as preachers in charge, are, Rev. E. Noble, Rev. J. Harris, and Rev. P. M. Hitchcock.

The Rev. Mr. Hitchcock is the present Pastor, who preaches twice every Sabbath, morning and evening, in the Village, and once in two weeks, on Sabbath afternoon, at the Village of East Greenwich. The Society commenced with a small congregation, and very few members. They have now over one hundred members, and a large and interesting congregation. They have no Church debt, and are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, OR MORAVIANS, IN CAMDEN VALLEY.

The first regularly appointed minister of this Church began to preach in this secluded Valley towards the close of the year 1832. For about two years he occupied different School houses in East Salem, and also in Sandgate, Vt., for want of a Church edifice. During 1834 measures were taken to erect a place of worship, and on the 29th September of that year the newly erected Church was consecrated to the worship of the Triune God. It is a plain, unassuming building, capable of accommodating about four hundred persons, and is situated on the road leading through the Valley, about one mile distant from Vermont line, and five miles east of Salem Village. The number of communicant members has always been

small. During a revival in 1843 there was a large accession, and as many as fifty united with the Church.

The five following ministers have been stationed here, through appointments received from the Church Conference, which is located at Bethlehem, Northumberland County, Pa. :

Rev. Charles E. Bleck, from Nov., 1822 till Oct., 1838. (He died Jan'y 17th, 1850, at Gnadenhutten, Tuscarora co., Ohio.

" Emanuel Rondthaler, from June, 1839, till Nov'r. 1844. (He died Nov'r 30th, 1848, in Philadelphia, Pa.)

" Ambrose Rondthaler, from Nov'r, 1844, till Sept'r, 1846.

" C. L. Thaeler, from Oct'r, 1846, till Nov'r, 1848.

" Edward H. Reuhel, from April, 1849. (Present incumbent.)

The four persons composing the present Committee, are: Azel Graves, Levi Gray, Hiram Horton and Abram Brownell.

The six Trustees are: Nathaniel Gray, William Gray, Isaac Binger, Lansing Hurd, Norman Smith, and David S. Gray.

THE ASSOCIATE CONGREGATION OF SALEM.

This Congregation was organized in the year 1820. It was composed of a few families who belonged to the Associate Congregation of Cambridge, and at that time they had no house for public worship. In 1822 they erected their meeting house, located in the South part of the town of Salem, about half a mile north of Eagleville, since which time (in 1848) it has been thoroughly repaired and neatly furnished. This Society was first incorporated under the Statutes of the State, on the 3d of December, 1838, under the name of the "First Associate Congregation of Salem." The first Elders were Thomas Law and James Robertson. The first minister was the Rev. James Whyte, from Scotland, who was ordained and installed Pastor on the 6th of July, 1825, and officiated as such until he died on 12th December, 1827. During his ministry, William Dobbin and Andrew Martin were added to the number of Elders. In May, 1832, the Rev. David Gordon was ordained and installed the 2d Pastor. The same year John T. Law and Robert I. Law were elected Elders. In June, 1843, Rev. D. Gordon was released from his pastoral charge, by the Presbytery of Cambridge, and sent as a missionary to the Island of Trinidad, where he died the following year. John Dobbin, who had been an Elder in the Associate Congregation of

Cambridge, was called to that office in this Congregation in October, 1845. In July, 1847, the Rev. David W. French was ordained and installed the 3d Pastor, and is now officiating. The Trustees named in the Act of Incorporation, were Robert I. Law, John Dobbin and James Thompson. The present Trustees are Robert T. Law, John McArthur and James Thompson. The present Elders are William Dobbin, Andrew Martin, John Dobbin, Robert T. Law, and John T. Law. The number of members in full communion is about 80. The property of the Congregation, consists of their House of Worship, Parsonage, and Lot, valued at \$4000.

THE SHUSHAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was legally organized under the Statute of the State of New York, in the Village of Shushan, on the 19th of April, 1847.

A Class, however, was formed there August 26, 1846, and stated preaching was established from that time. Eddy Bowen has been, and still continues to be the Leader.

The first Trustees were Eddy Bowen, Gideon S. Potter, who died Oct'r 9th, 1848, and David Hanson, who died Feb'y 27th, 1848.

The present Trustees are Eddy Bowen, Dennis Briggs, Hiram H. Potter, Edwin R. Bailey and Seth T. Hanson.

The Stewards are Eddy Bowen and Peter Brewer.

The following are the Preachers who have filled the pulpit since the organization: Rufus Pratt, jr., Joseph Harris, Robert McElroy and A. Campbell. During their ministry to Feb'y 10, 1850, 62 have been received into the communion and fellowship of the Church, of whom 46 are now resident members.

The present Preachers are A. Campbell and R. McElroy.

The Church building cost \$700; and the whole Church property is valued at \$1000.

A place known as "CLAPP'S MILLS," three miles South of Salem Village, on the Batten Kill, formerly manifested considerable milling enterprise. A Woolen Factory, Grist Mill and Saw Mill are located here; but they are now doing but little, if any business.

* * The promised statistics of the Academy in Salem Village, and the Baptist Church in Shushan, have not come to hand; and we are therefore compelled to defer their publication. If we receive them in season they shall appear in our next No.

WHITE CREEK.

[*Concluded from page 112.*]

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In the southeastern part of this town is a small Society of Friends whose records date back to 7th of 10th month, 1783. This is the oldest record to be found. The meeting, however, must have been established at an earlier date; and was held at the dwelling house of Isaac Wood, and John Wood was clerk, By the records it appears that at a meeting held the 10th of 11th month, 1783, he was appointed clerk for one year. From 1784 until 1792 there was no clerk for the year; the appointments were made mostly for the day, After that time they appear to have been made yearly; and at a meeting dated 9th of 5th month, 1792, Allen Mosher became the regular clerk, and continued to officiate in that capacity till the year 1794, when he was succeeded by Elisha Southwick who served until 1796; after which George Bowen became the clerk, and continued to fill that station by annual appointments for fourteen years. In 1810 Thomas Hart succeeded him, and filled the office up to the time of his death in 1813. He fell a victim to the fatal ravages of the epidemic of that year. By this calamity the Society lost one of its brightest ornaments. On the 28th of 7th mo. 1813, Slocum Barker, a worthy member of Society who died in the Spring of 1839, was chosen Clerk, and continued as such by yearly appointments for nine years, or until 1822, at which time Jonathan Wait, jr., became the regular Clerk, and continued in that service up to 1832, when Slocum Barker was again appointed to that office for one year, and served until the 27th of 11th mo. 1833, the time when

Stephen Taber, the present Clerk was chosen, who has received the annual appointment ever since.

This meeting has always borne the name of "White Creek Preparative Meeting." In its earliest history it constituted a part of Saratoga Monthly Meeting. Afterwards it became a branch of Easton Monthly Meeting. In the year 1813, at a Quarterly Meeting held the 12th of 9th mo. it was resolved that White Creek, Pittstown and Troy Preparative Meetings, then belonging to Easton Monthly Meeting, should constitute a separate Meeting, bearing the name of Troy Monthly Meeting, to be held alternately at each place. In 1836, at a Quarterly Meeting held 11th of 5th mo., this Meeting was again annexed to Easton Monthly Meeting, where it now belongs.

Each Preparative Meeting is entitled to an Elder, two Overseers of the Meeting, and two Overseers of the Poor, all of which are appointed by the Monthly Meeting. The Clerk is appointed by the Meeting where he belongs. There is also a Standing Committee to have the oversight of Burials.

In the year 1785 members of this Meeting then living in Pittstown made application to have a Meeting established in that town, which resulted in granting their request. Among the members who held various stations in this Society, are found from its earliest records the names of Isaac Wood, Jonathan Hoag, Stephen Hoag, Stephen Hoag, jr., John Allen, Philip Allen, Jonathan Russey, Samuel Mosher, Joseph Mosher, Allen Mosher, James Carpenter, Benjamin Nichols, Micajah Covell, John Soule, Micajah Hunt, John Wing, Nathan Nichols, James Hunt, jr., Amos Hoag, Abraham Hoag, Cornelius Duel, David Norton, and so on, with a large number of other names of later date, among which may be found the names of Barker, Hart, Smith, Chase, Staples, Taber, Cornell, Kentch, Potter, &c. John Allen and Joseph Smith are the oldest members remaining, and now stand at the head of the Society.

In 1784 and 1785 it appears that measures were taken to finish their first Meeting House, which was located about half a mile from the Village of Little White Creek, in a westerly direction, on

a lot granted to the Society by Edward Aikens for Church purposes, by a lease, the rent of which is one pepper corn a year. The Society increasing somewhat rapidly in numbers, the Meeting House was found too small to accommodate so large a Meeting; and at a Preparative Meeting held 7th of 9th mo., 1803, the subject of building a new Meeting House was introduced, which was afterwards granted by the Superior Meetings, in 1804. The new Meeting House was erected on the site where the old one stood, and is 28 by 25 feet in size, two stories high, and so constructed as to afford ample accommodations for a large assemblage of people. This house was built according to the peculiar and characteristic notions of the Society, in a plain and simple style, and cost \$1000. About this period, or shortly after, this Meeting may be considered as having arrived at the height of its prosperity, in point of numbers, embracing at that time about thirty families, and between one and two hundred members. The unhappy divisions which occurred a few years since, in the several Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends on the continent of America, affected this Meeting less than many others—only one family joining with the orthodox party. The condition of this Society for a few years past has not been very flattering. Of late their Meetings have been more promising by an increased attendance of those who do not belong to the Society. One circumstance attends the annals of this Society, affording an almost unparalleled case in the history of religious bodies. For upwards of fifty years since its organization it has had no regular ministry. Its meetings have been mostly silent.

OMISSIONS.

We neglected to state in the proper place that there is a Bakery carried on by Milton S. Reynolds, one mile south of the Checkered House, a short distance east of the Turnpike gate, in White Creek, and is almost the only establishment of the kind in the southern part of the county. The Villages of North White Creek, Cambridge, Stevenson's Corners and Shushan are supplied by this establishment.

We also neglected to state, while giving the Business Directory of Jackson, that one mile south of Eagleville, and a short distance north of the Anaquascook Post Office, there are a Tannery and Shoe Shop, kept by William Holden, a Tailor's Shop, by Edward Norton, and a Blacksmith Shop, by J. J. Robson.





MAP OF FORT EDWARD.

FORT EDWARD.

THE town of Fort Edward, which originally formed a part of Argyle, was set apart in 1818. It is bounded on the North by Kingsbury, East by Argyle, South by Greenwich, and West by Hudson River. It was settled at a very early period in the history of the County, and Courts of Justice were established there long before the Revolutionary War. The land is mostly elevated on a level with a ridge running North and South, and rising to an average distance of nearly half a mile from the river. The soil is principally clay, though small portions of it are composed of sand and muck. For grain growing purposes it is inferior to the soil of the other towns we have described, but is considered preferable for grass and hay.

If public thoroughfares are advantageous to an inland town, Fort Edward should in thrift and enterprize surpass any other town in the County, Whitehall, perhaps, excepted. The Champlain Canal passes through the town, and a Plank Road is about to be constructed; both of which will run parallel with the Hudson. The Saratoga and Washington Rail Road crosses the North end of the town; and in addition to these business and travelling facilities, the river affords extensive and highly prized water privileges, which have been partially improved.

According to the last Census the population of this town numbered 1711. Males, 902; Females, 809.

There are 11,976 acres of improved land. The quantity of grain raised in one year is as follows:—Barley, 19 bushels; Peas, 1574; Beans, 280; Buckwheat, 2262; Turnips, 110; Potatoes, 23,704;

Wheat, 2287; Corn, 12,785; Rye, 1895; Oats, 23,016; Flax, 450 lbs.

There are two Villages in this town—Fort Edward and Fort Miller. There are also located in it, five Churches, three Post Offices, one Lodge of Odd Fellows, and two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, all of which will be noticed at length under their appropriate captions.

The first Town Meeting, after the town was organized, was held on the 22d day of May, 1818, at the house of Solomon Emmons.

We annex a list of the principal Town Officers from the organization to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

Moses Carey,	1818	William S. Norton,	1839
Timothy Eddy,	1819	Milton E. Shaw,	1840
to 1829, inclusive.		James Stevenson,	1841
John McIntyre,	1830	Charles Harris,	1842
to 1832, inclusive.		Abraham I. Fort,	1843
Timothy Eddy,	1833	Milton E. Shaw,	1844
Platt C. Velie,	1834	William Forbes,	1845
do	1835	Charles Harris,	1846
do	1836	James Stevenson,	1847
Milton E. Shaw,	1837	Abraham I. Fort,	1848
William S. Norton,	1838	William S. Norton,	1849

TOWN CLERKS.

Walter Rogers,	1818	Milton E. Shaw,	1836
John Crocker,	1819	Joseph Stewart,	1837
to 1821, inclusive.		Daniel T. Payne,	1838
Samuel T. Shepherd,	1822	Samuel Bennett,	1839
to 1826, inclusive.		Nicholas Rogers,	1840
Timothy Stoughton,	1827	Edmund Washburn,	1841
Daniel T. Payne,	1828	Nicholas Rogers,	1842
do	1829	Thomas McCollum,	1843
John C. Velie,	1830	Merit Sprague,	1844
to 1832, inclusive.		do	1845
Timothy Stoughton,	1833	Timothy Stoughton,	1846
Milton E. Shaw,	1834	George M. Sanders,	1847
do	1835	to 1849, inclusive.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Timothy Stoughton,	1827	Samuel Bennett,	1833
Timothy Eddy,	1827	David Sanders,	1839
Samuel T. Shepherd,	1827	Walter Rogers,	1840
David Sanders,	1827	Nicholas McIntyre,	1841
Timothy Stoughton,	1829	Benjamin Rowell,	1842
Warren Bell,	1829	Marcus Button,	1843
Samuel T. Shepherd,	1830	Timothy Stoughton,	1844
Samuel Bennett,	1831	Nicholas McIntyre,	1845
Milton E. Shaw,	1832	Reuben Durkee,	1846
Edward Fullerton,	1832	Samuel Bennett,	1846
David Sanders,	1833	Jacob Biteley,	1847
Milton E. Shaw,	1834	Elias Durkee,	1848
Marcus Button,	1835	Warren S. Fox,	1849
John F. Gandall,	1836	Timothy Stoughton,	1849
Warren Bell,	1837		

FORT EDWARD VILLAGE.

This Village is located two and a half miles south from Sandy Hill, about eight miles from Fort Miller and six from Argyle Village. The Fort from which the town derives its name was built in 1755, of earth and timber. The walls were 16 feet high and 22 feet thick, and six cannon were mounted on the ramparts. It is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the Rail Road House, and was first called Fort Lyman, after a distinguished officer in the French War. This was the first carrying place, where troops, stores, &c., were landed previous to being taken to Wood Creek.

This Village is memorable as the scene of the murder of Miss Jane McCrea. Her body was taken to a spot near the *Black House*, three miles below the Fort, where it was buried. About the year 1823 her remains were disinterred and removed to the Village Burying Ground.

From the fact that the Court of Justice, which, as we have already stated, was established here long before the Revolutionary War, extended its jurisdiction many miles on both sides of the river, we infer that the first white settlement in the County was made at this place.

This Village possesses more advantages than most of the other places in the County. About four years ago the citizens purchased from the State the Feeder dam, and so remodelled it as to make one of the best water powers in the County. Since then several commodious and substantial buildings have been erected for Manufacturing purposes, and are partly occupied. The Rail Road and Canal afford the Manufacturers, Merchants and Farmers ready access to market. With all these advantages, and with well directed efforts on the part of the citizens, Fort Edward must eventually become a Village of considerable business importance.

The Post Office was established here in 1800. James Rogers was the first Post Master, John F. Gandal the second, James McIntyre the third, Darwin B. Eldridge the fourth, John F. Gandal the fifth, Charles Harris the sixth, Timothy Stoughton the seventh. Mr. S. is the present P. M.

Among the first settlers on or near the site of the Village, were Messrs. Anderson, McCrea, Tierce, Baldwin, McIntyre, Crocker, Bell, Durkee and Gilchrist. The remains of Col. Cochran and Maj. Campbell, of Revolutionary times, are said to have been buried in the Village Grave-yard.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS.

Gideon Carswell,
R. & W. Allen, (Rail Road,)
J. S. Hubbell,
——— Davis.

MERCHANTS.

Cheesman & Hodgman.
Edwin B. Nash,
Hudson River Iron and Machine Co.

CABINET MAKERS.

Edgar De Forest,
George W. Booth.

FANNING-MILL MAKER.

Morrill Grace.

GROCERIES.

Elias Durkee,
John M. Reaves.

PHYSICIANS.

William S. Norton,
William Wright.

MILLINER.

Mrs. S. Gilchrist.

SAW MILLS.

Nehemiah Shaw,
Christopher Underwood.

LAWYERS.

A. Dallas Wait & John Parry.

CARPENTERS.

Martin H. Tompkins,
Peter Mills,
Robert McCoy,
James McCoy.

GRIST MILL.

Jacob Volentine.

PROVISION STORE.

William Vaughn.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE.

Hazen W. Bennett.

TAILORS.

Fox & Willard,

James McIntyre,

Daniel S. Carswell.

SHOEMAKERS.

John Williams,

John W. Miller,

Edwin Crane.

BLACKSMITHS.

Hunter & Burke,

P. A. Broughton,

Orra Elmore.

WAGON MAKERS.

Cornelius Pike,

Andrew Traver.

TIN AND STOVE STORE.

Sidney Carrington.

FURNACE.

Hudson River Company.

HARNESS MAKER.

John S. Crawford.

BREWERY.

George Cook.

PLASTER MILL.

F. D. Hodgman.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. S. Hubbell,

Myron Pratt.

FORT MILLER.

This is a small Village situated about eight miles northerly from Union Village. Among its first settlers were Messrs. Payne, Bragg and Crocker. For a few years past the Village has presented a more enterprizing aspect than it formerly did. The unsettled condition of its water privileges was the main cause of its former lack of enterprize. Should the present dam be suffered to remain, Fort Miller will soon take a conspicuous position as a place of business and influence.

The Fort is located on the Saratoga side of the river.

This Village contains a Post Office, a Presbyterian Church, a Division of the Sons of Temperance, and several Stores, Hotels and Mechanics' Shops.

The Post Office was established here thirty years ago, or more, and Seneca C. Bragg was, we believe, the first Post Master. It was afterwards kept by L. S. Velie, then by John C. Velie, and again by L. S. Velie. In 1844 Leonard Vanderwerker was appointed. He afterwards resigned, and Isaac M. Guy, the present incumbent, received the appointment.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

G. H. Bragg,
F. M. Bassett.

GROCERS.

Nichols & Bassett,
Charles Ackerman.

HOTELS.

M. B. Perkins,
Catherine Mills.

PHYSICIAN.

Reuben Blawis.

SHOE MAKERS.

James Vanderwerker,
Leonard Vanderwerker.

TAILORS.

Thomas Kelley.
——— Allen.

SAW MILL.

Samuel Mayhew.

PLASTER MILL,

(owned by the Bleeckers.)
L. S. Velie.

CARPENTERS.

Merrit Norcross,
Robert Moscript, (Greenwich side.)

WAGON MAKERS.

Samuel Pike, (Greenwich side,)
William Durkee.

BLACKSMITHS.

Sidney Wait,
Joseph Brown.

GRIST MILL.

William Skellie.

At Moses' Kill Lock, about half the way between the Villages of Fort Edward and Fort Miller, there is a Canal Grocery kept by James Calkins.

AN INCIDENT.

The Village of Fort Miller derives its name from the Fort, or military station erected some time previous to "the old French War," at the head of the Falls, on the opposite side of the river. Although history is silent in regard to this station, many of the older inhabitants remember that a garrison was continued there until, or near to, the commencement of the Revolution. Tradition makes this the scene of one of Gen. Putnam's acts of courageous, or rather, terrific daring. It seems he had left the Fort, and proceeded alone to the other side of the river, some distance below, and near where the Church now stands. He had just seated himself in his canoe to return to the Fort, when he suddenly discovered a number of Indians who had silently crept to the bank of the river a few rods above him, having, as they supposed, completely cut off his return by placing themselves at a spot they knew he must pass to avoid being swept over the Falls, which was considered certain destruction. Quick as thought Putnam rose to his feet, gave the savages an attentive look, as if counting their numbers, and then, with a powerful stroke of the paddle, wheeled his canoe, and with another, such as few men could give, sent it like "a thing of life" into the foaming current. The Indians astonished at this unexpected display of daring intrepidity, with true magnanimity refused to fire upon him, and stood immovable, watching the frail bark until it emerged from the cataract below in safety; when, giving a tremendous whoop, they slowly retired to the forest.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH AT FORT MILLER.

Previous to 1816 there was no house for public worship nearer to Fort Miller than Schuylerville on the South, and Sandy Hill on the North. In that year the present Meeting House was erected by subscription—the site being a donation from the late Barent and John R. Bleeker. It was used as a free Church, and supplied by ministers of the several neighboring denominations until 1822, when, upon the petition of Hezekiah Hubbard, Noah Payn, Ashbel Meacham, John Van Tuyl, John Bostwick, Lodewecus S. Viele, S. T. Shepherd, Darius Norcross, Garret Viele, Francis Gleason, Samuel Bennet, Simeon Odell, Nathaniel Burnham, Benjamin H. Payn and Ira Bragg, a Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized, and the following persons ordained Elder and Deacons: Lodewecus S. Vielie, Elder; and Benjamin H. Payn and Nathaniel Burnham, Deacons.

The Ministers in connection with the Dutch Church, who have statedly preached here, are in order as follows:

Rev's Philip Duryea, Isaiah T. Johnson, Isaac A. Van Hook, Philip Duryea, Hugh Mair, D. R. Thomason, Joseph Parry, and Hiram Slawson.

The Ministers of other denominations who have statedly preached here, are Elder Washburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Elders Swain and Webb of the Baptist Church, Rev. John Dunlap of the Associate Reformed Church, and Mr. James Stebbins, a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church.

Up to the present time, 188 members have been received into this Church.

FORT EDWARD VILLAGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Society was organized March 17th, 1842, at a meeting held at the School House in Fort Edward Village. The meeting was called to order by James Cheesman of Fort Edward or Durkeetown

Church. Benjamin F. Garfield, of West Greenwich Church, was appointed Moderator, and David W. Heath, of the same Church, Secretary.

The following names were enrolled: James Cheesman, Nelson Combs, Thomas Pike, George Mills, Lucinda Vandusen, Melissa Hall, Abigail Pike, Electa Shaw, Isabel Sanders, Clarissa Henderson, Polly Sprague, Sally Pike, Emma Pike and Lucinda Bovee. James Cheesman was appointed the first Deacon and Clerk.

In April, 1842, this organized body was received by the Sandy Hill Baptist Church as a branch, at which time the Rev. Solomon Gale was employed as Pastor. He served until 1847, after which the pulpit was supplied by various Ministers.

On the 17th of January, 1848, this branch withdrew from Sandy Hill, and at a meeting held in Fort Edward Village, re-organized by the appointment of George Freeman as Moderator, and Simeon Mears as Clerk. At this meeting quite a number of new names were enrolled. Among them were Wm. C. Miller, John W. Miller, George W. Booth, Zina Tucker, Wm. H. Thompson, Elias Durkee and John McKie. From that period, Rev. George Freeman officiated as Pastor, preaching a portion of the time for this Church until May, 1849, when Elder Moore, of the Sandy Hill Church, commenced preaching alternately for this and his own congregations. He served only six months, since which the Church has been temporarily supplied by Rev. Amos Stearns, of Kingsbury.

This body has, since its organization, had three revivals of religion, during which 50 joined by baptism, and 30 by letter. The members now number about 70.

The present Deacons are George W. Booth, Otis Churchill, Samuel Stewart and Lemuel Harvey. In 1843 Morrill Grace was appointed Clerk, and has officiated as such to the present time.

A Sabbath School and Bible Class have recently been commenced, which are very well attended, and promise much good.

This is not an incorporated Society; but steps have been taken

to obtain a charter. It is in contemplation to build a Church edifice and settle a Minister the present year.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN FORT EDWARD.

This Church was organized in the month of April, 1832. From 1802 up to 1816 the members (in part, at least,) who composed this body, were considered members of the Baptist Church in Queensbury, and by them were set off as a *Branch*, with liberty to meet and transact any Church business which might come before them. Previous to the organization of this Branch, the few families holding Baptist sentiments (with others,) in various parts of the Town, were favored with Baptist preaching occasionally, from Elders Clark and Bates. Elder Bates, being the Pastor of Queensbury Church, preached a portion of the time to this Branch. Meetings were held in barns and private dwellings during this period of time. A most precious revival was enjoyed, and many were added to this infant body.

For fourteen years this feeble band passed through trials and discouragements, partly for the want of means to erect a house of worship, (the country being new, and the first inhabitants generally poor,) and partly on account of their not being able (from the same cause,) to enjoy the stated means of grace but a small portion of the time. During that period this body had united with the Adamsville (then Hartford and Kingsbury) Church, being more convenient, and in 1816 was constituted a Branch of that Church.

Elder Calvin H. Swain, being Pastor of that Church, preached a portion of the time to this body for eighteen years. His labors were crowned with success among and with this people.

On the 4th of April, 1832, the Church was duly organized, and was recognized by an ecclesiastical council called the 1st of May following. Elder Calvin H. Swain continued to preach a share of the time to the Church, from April, 1832, to Sept., 1833.

Elder Norman Fox commenced his labors as their Pastor in Sept., 1833, and continued until April, 1835.

Elder A. Wait supplied the Church from April, 1835, until April, 1837.

Elder Norman Fox, a portion of the time from April, 1837, to Sept. of the same year. Owing to ill health he was obliged to close his labors with the Church.

Elder H. M. Allen supplied the Church from Sept., 1837, to April, 1839.

Eld.	H. H. Rouse	from	April,	1839,	until	April,	1840.
"	Daniel Cobb	"	"	1840,	"	"	1841.
"	Seth Ewer	"	"	1841,	"	"	1842.
"	Amos Stearns	"	"	1842,	"	"	1847.
"	Geo. W. Freeman	"	"	1847,	and is	still	Pastor.

At the organization of the Church, April 4th, 1832, Benjamin Hopkins, Edward Fullerton and David Barber were appointed Deacons, and May 1st, 1832, were duly set apart, by ordination, by an Ecclesiastical Council, at the recognition of the Church. The above officers are either deceased or gone from this section.

In December, 1838, John Williams and George Mills were ordained to fill the places of Benjamin Hopkins, who died Aug. 29, 1838, and David Barber, who had moved into Warren County, and they still act in that relation.

In March, 1849, Samuel B. Potter and Jonathan Pike were appointed, and are now officiating.

The Meeting House is located three miles East of the North River, between the Villages of Fort Edward and Argyle, three and a half miles from the former, and two and a half from the latter. Owing principally to its back location from any place of public business, in a sparsely settled farming community, the Church has never, at any one time, been large. From its commencement to the present time there have been some hundreds of members connected with it. The Church has been a kind of a spiritual forwarding house.

The number reported as now in connection is 130.

The Meeting House was erected in 1827.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FORT EDWARD.

The parish of the Episcopal Church in this Village was legally organized in December, 1844, under the name of St. James Parish. It had for some time before been considered a part of Zion Church, Sandy Hill.

The Church services were held in the Methodist House of Worship for several years previous to the organization of the parish, and for four years afterwards.

In 1844 measures were taken to erect a Church edifice. The corner stone was laid in 1845, and in 1848, through the vigorous exertions of a few, the House was finally completed, and was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Right Rev. Bishop Delancy of the Western Diocese of this State.

The Church is located on the East side of the main street, upon an eligible site nearly in the centre of the Village.

It is built of brick, with stone door and window sills, and offsets upon the buttresses.

The style is the pointed Gothic, and is well maintained throughout the whole building.

The roof is open, showing the interior work, which is very beautiful.

There is a turret upon the west end of the nave, surmounted by a large cross.

The length of the Church, including the chancel, is 65 feet; width, 30 feet; height, to the apex roof, 40 feet.

The architect and superintendent was Robert McCoy, Esq., of Fort Edward Village. Cost of the Church, \$3,500. The lot is valued at \$600.

The present Rector is the Rev. S. D. Bostwick, who resides at Sandy Hill. He holds services here every Sunday afternoon, and at Sandy Hill in the forenoon.

DEACONS.—John Roberts, (deceased,) and D. W. Wing.

VESTRY.—S. B. Bradley, Wm. Wright, O. W. Choate, S. R. Platte, S. B. Cook, J. S. Hubbel, Lyman Cox, R. C. Weeks.

The number of communicants is not large; but the congregation is large and interesting. The Church has free sitting, and there is no debt resting upon it. The parish is now in a very healthy and prosperous condition.

JANE MCCREA LODGE, I. O. OF O. F.

This Lodge, located at Fort Edward Village, was instituted on the 16th of August, 1848. The first officers were, John E. McIntyre, N. G.; Wm. S. DeWolf, V. G.; Bradley S. Bennett, S.; George A. Raymond, P. S.; John Willis, T. Present Officers—B. W. Sherwood, N. G.; O. E. Hunter, V. G.; H. Willard, S.; A. J. P. Martin, P. S.; Charles N. Mead, T. Number of members, 45.

FORT EDWARD DIVISION, No. 222, S. OF T.

This Division was instituted at Fort Edward Village March 5th, 1847. Its first officers were Russell W. Pratt, P. W. P.; Benjamin F. Cornell, W. P.; Hazen W. Bennett, W. A.; George W. Beach, R. S.; ———, A. R. S.; F. D. Hodgman, F. S.; L. Bancroft, T.; George Deuel, C.; Joseph Dean, A. C.; Zina Tucker, I. S.; Dana Tucker, O. S. Present Officers—Charles Wood, W. P.; John Connelly, W. A.; M. H. Tompkins, R. S.; H. W. Stoughton, A. R. S.; James Bennett, F. S.; Nehemiah Shaw, T.; Dana Tucker, C.; Charles Bennet, A. C.; James Wedden, I. S.; Henry Morris, O. S. Number of members, 52.

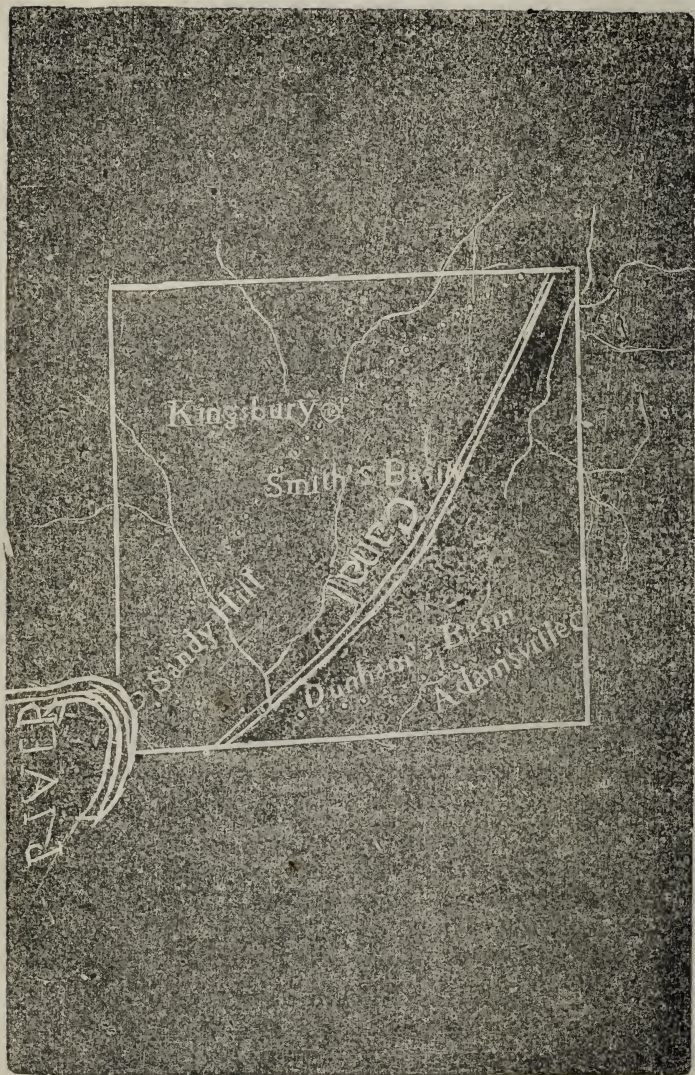
FORT MILLER DIVISION, S. OF T.

This Division was instituted May 18th, 1848. Its first officers were R. Blawis, W. P.; J. M. Norcross, W. A.; Wm. H. Durker, T.; J. B. Durkee, R. S. Present Officers—S. G. Odell, W. P.; J. C. Viele, W. A.; J. M. Guy, T.; James Vanderwerker, R. S. There are now about 30 members.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

This office was established in 1787. Edward Savage was appointed the first Surrogate, and held the office at Salem until 1811. Isaac Sargent was then appointed, and held the office one year at Fort Ann. In 1812 Nathaniel Pitcher, of Sandy Hill, was appointed and held the office one year. In 1813 Edward Savage was again appointed. He held the office at Salem until 1816, when Henry C. Martindale, of Kingsbury, was appointed. He held the office at Sandy Hill. In 1820 Calvin Smith, of Kingsbury, was appointed, and also held the office at Sandy Hill. In 1821 Leonard Gibbs, of Granville, was appointed, and held the office until 1824, when Samuel Standish, jr., of North Granville, received the appointment. In 1832 John Willard, of Salem, was appointed. In 1836 he was succeeded by John McLean, who held the office in Salem. In 1837 Alexander Robertson, of the same town, was appointed, and held the office until 1841, when John C. Parker, of Granville, received the appointment. In 1845 Luther Wait, of Kingsbury, was appointed, and held the office in Sandy Hill until 1847. Up to this time the Surrogates were appointed by the Governor and Senate. Since then they have been elected by the people, and now receive salaries, instead of fees, for their services. This County pays a salary of \$800 per year. In 1847 Joseph Boies, of Greenwich, was elected, and is still Surrogate. He holds the office at Union Village.





MAP OF KINGSBURY.

KINGSBURY.

This town is bounded on the North by Fort Ann, on the East by Hartford, on the South by Argyle and Fort Edward, and on the West by Queensbury. The original grant of the town was given to James Bradshaw and twenty-two others. The Champlain Canal passes from the north-east to the south-west corner of the town; and the Glen's Falls Feeder passes easterly across the south-west corner, east of the Village of Sandy Hill. The Hudson River forms a part of the western boundary, and a stream called "Halfway Brook" passes across the north-west corner.

The town was organized in 1782. The land is generally level, and the largest portion of the soil is sandy, while the remainder is mostly composed of clay. Sandy Hill is the principal Village, though there are two other small settlements—Kingsbury and Adamsville. There is a Post Office in each Village. During the French and Revolutionary Wars, this town was the theatre of many important events.

According to the last census the population was 2,796—males, 1,423; females, 1,373.

There are 19,320 acres of improved land in the town. The quantity of Grain raised in one year was as follows: Barley, 163 bushels; Peas, 2451; Beans, 337; Buckwheat, 2745; Turnips, 1259; Potatoes, 26,768; Wheat, 3110; Corn, 38,900; Rye, 11,349; Oats, 31,395; Flax, 625 lbs. Number of Milked Cows, 1193; Horses, 680; Sheep, 12,627.

We annex a list of the principal Town Officers from the organization until the present time :

SUPERVISORS.

Seth Sherwood,	1782	John Moss,	1815
Albert Baker,	1783	to 1817, inclusive.	
do do	1784	Hiram Cole,	1818
Joseph Caldwell,	1785	to 1820, inclusive.	
Seth Sherwood,	1786	Felix Alden,	1821
Joseph Caldwell,	1787	to 1823, inclusive.	
Seth Sherwood,	1788	Hiram Cole,	1824
Seth Alden,	1789	do do	1825
to 1793, inclusive.		Felix Alden,	1826
Oliver Colvin,	1794	do do	1827
Oliver Colvin,	1795	Simeon Berry,	1828
Seth Alden,	1796	Throop Barney,	1829
do do	1797	John Moss,	1830
Asahel Hitchcock,	1798	Josiah Hand,	1831
Seth Alden,	1799	to 1840, inclusive.	
Asahel Hitchcock,	1800	Luther Andrews,	1841
Micajah Pettit,	1801	do do	1842
Oliver Colvin,	1802	Joseph Tefft,	1843
Thomas Bradshaw,	1803	Josiah Hand,	1844
Nathaniel Pitcher,	1804	to 1847, inclusive.	
to 1810, inclusive.		John Newton,	1848
Seth Alden,	1811	do do	1849
Felix Alden,	1812		
to 1814, inclusive			

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Harris,	1782	Collins Hitchcock,	1802
Fenner Palmer,	1783	to 1810, inclusive.	
Samuel Harris,	1784	James Nichols,	1811
to 1795, inclusive.		Collins Hitchcock,	1812
Asahel Hitchcock,	1796	Nathaniel Pitcher,	1813
do do	1797	do do	1814
Joseph Caldwell,	1798	N. Barnum Hitchcock,	1815
to 1801, inclusive,		to 1830, inclusive.	

Adolphus Freeman,	1831	Allen Dewey,	1842
do do	1832	Danvers Doubleday,	1844
do do	1833	Thomas Toole,	1845
Adolphus F. Hitchcock,	1834	do do	1846
Adolphus Freeman,	1835	do do	1847
to 1838, inclusive.		William Cronkhite,	1848
Asahel Hitchcock,	1839	do do	1849
to 1842, inclusive.			

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Hiram Colvin,	1830	Peter Holbrook,	1841
Salmacius Bardwell,	1831	Samuel Andrews,	1842
Henry B. Northup,	1832	Laurel B. Armstrong,	1843
Caleb Baker,	1833	Henry C. Martindale,	1844
Samuel Andrews,	1834	Charles Hughes,	1845
Adolphus F. Hitchcock,	1835	Samuel Andrews,	1846
Henry B. Northup,	1836	Israel Smith,	1847
Peter Holbrook,	1837	Uriel G. Paris,	1748
Samuel Andrews,	1838	George B. Underhill,	1848
Adolphus F. Hitchcock,	1839	Charles Hughes,	1849
Henry B. Northup,	1840	Adolphus F. Hitchcock,	1849

The Town Superintendents of Common Schools have been, John S. Blaney, 1844, '45, '46, and '47, and Henry S. Thomas, 1848.

VILLAGE OF SANDY HILL.

This Village is located on the East side of the Hudson river, about two miles North of Fort Edward Village, and three East of Gien's Falls. The first trees felled on its site were cut by Albert Baker and Michael Huffnagle, who came into the wilderness in 1768, from the city of New York. The Village was incorporated in 1810, and now has a population of about 1500. It contains four Churches, (Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic,) six Dry Goods Stores, seven Groceries, three Public Houses, two Grist Mills, each with four run of stone, three Saw Mills, [one, belonging to Gen. Orville Clark, will saw into lumber 100 logs in 12 hours,] one Woolen Factory, two Paper Mills, three Furnaces, one Printing Office, one Drug Store, a Post Office, a Lodge of Odd Fellows, a Di-

vision of Sons of Temperance, and a Court House, (this being a half shire town.)

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Wing & Clark,
William W. Cronkhite,
Allen Dewey,
Kenyon, Culver & Co.,
M. & L. Cronkhite,
Cronkhite & Rice.

TANNER.

Josiah Hand.

SHOE MAKERS.

Josiah Hand,
C. B. Murphy,
Ai Moss,
James Brierly,
Isaac Yarter.

CABINET MAKERS.

H. B. Peirsons,
S. P. Woodworth,
John Deforest,
H. B. Nash.

BLACKSMITHS.

H. & P. Cooper,
Seneca Hall,
Antoine Yarter.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

Joshua Eldridge,
M. D. Sherrill,
G. M. Ives.

WAGON MAKERS.

A. A. Skinner,
H. V. Middleworth,
F. Knapp.

GROCCERS.

Charles White.
H. M. Doubleday, (2 Groceries,)
Thomas Toole,
Arvad Vaughn,
James Toole,
Randell Wicks.

TAILORS.

James Culver,
Jacob Ferdon,
Stephen Lee,
H. S. Wilson,
G. A. Raymond.

PHYSICIANS.

E. G. Clark,
Eugene Dibble,
Josiah Brown.

LAWYERS.

Clark & Paris,
H. B. Northup,
L. H. Northup,
Charles Hughes,
N. B. Milliman.

WATCH MAKERS.

A. Bartlett,
J. Latimer.

IRON AND STOVE STORE.

Danvers Doubleday.

BARBER.

James Lusee.

MILLERS.

John Moore,
Henry Wicks.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

H. V. Middleworth,
T. R. Toole.

MILLINERS.

Miss M. Guy,
Mrs. H. Bancroft.

HARNESS MAKERS.

James M. Moss,
O. H. Dickey.

PRINTER.

Elisha D. Baker, jr., (Sandy Hill
Herald.)

POST OFFICE.

The following are the names of those who have served as Post Masters since the Office was established.

Roswell Weston,	John Pettit,
Alpheus Doty,	Thomas Toole,
Carmi Dibble,	James Wright,
Benjamin Clark,	Elisha D. Baker, jr.,
James Wright,	Danvers Doubleday, (now P. M.)

BAPTIST CHURCH AT SANDY HILL.

This Church was organized in the year 1840. Rev. Jeremiah Murphy officiated as Pastor from May, 1840, until October of the same year. In April, 1841, Rev. Seth Ewer was called, and officiated as Pastor for about one year. In 1842 Rev. Solomon Gale was installed as Pastor, and remained with the Church until 1845, at which time Rev. Asa Bronson was installed as Pastor, and remained with the Church about seven months, when, agreeable with his request, he was released by the Church. In 1846 Rev. W. W. Moore was called and installed as Pastor, and remained about three years, laboring a portion of the time with the Church at Glen's Falls. He was released from the Church, at his own request, in October, 1849. In December, 1849, Rev. J. J. Peck was called as Pastor, and still officiates in that capacity.

Deacons—John Winchip, 1841, James Cheesman and S. P. Harris, 1842, O. M. Bond and Jacob Churchill, 1844, G. M. Baker, 1849. Present Deacons—John Winchip, O. M. Bond, Jacob Churchill, and G. M. Baker.

Clerks—Barnet Bond, 1840, Otis Churchill, 1843, Henry Tefft, 1844. Mr. T. is the present Clerk,

Trustees—R. J. Winchip, N. C. Northup, O. M. Bond, Charles Harris, Jesse King, Peter Holbrook.

The Church Building was finished and dedicated Jan. 7th, 1845. It is situated on the brow of the hill on the road leading to Glen's Falls.

The present number of members is 150.

NOTE.—Several matters connected with the History of Fort Edward and Kingsbury have not been received in time to appear in their proper places. They will be published in some other part of the work.





MAP OF HARTFORD.

HARTFORD.

This Town was settled at the close of the Revolutionary War by emigrants from the New England States, under the name of the Provincial Patent. Among the first settlers were Col. John Buck, Manning, Bull, Stephen and Asa Bump, John and Edmund Ingall's, and Nathan and Samuel Taylor. This, with portions of several adjoining towns, was formerly known as Westfield. In 1784 it was organized under the present name.

The surface of the land is uneven, though most of it is cultivated, and may be set down as a rich farming territory. There are no large streams of water running through the town, though there is water sufficient for milling purposes. The town is bounded on the North by Fort Ann, East by Granville and Hebron, South by Argyle and Hebron, and West by Kingsbury.

In 1845 the population was 2094—1063 males, and 1031 females. The number of unmarried females between 16 and 45 years of age was 173. The number of acres of land under cultivation is 21,377; and the quantity of Grain raised in one year, according to the last Census, is as follows: Barley, 125 bushels; Peas, 3354; Beans, 2118; Buckwheat, 528; Potatoes, 72,137; Turnips, 65; Wheat, 3310; Corn, 11,825; Rye, 7210; Oats, 27,818; Flax, 492 lbs. There were also in the town 1138 Cows, 722 Horses, 23,816 Sheep, and 2044 Hogs.

North and South Hartford are the principal business places in

this town. There are two Post Offices in the town—one at the North, and the other at the South Village. There are also four Churches, (Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian,) which will be particularly described in another part of this work.

Below may be found a list of the principal Town Officers since the organization of the town :

SUPERVISORS.

Daniel Mason,	1784	Slade D. Brown,	1825
do	1785	to 1830, inclusive.	
Asahel Hodge,	1786	Richard Sill,	1831
to 1789, inclusive.		Russell Smith,	1832
David Austin,	1800	Benjamin Hyde,	1833
do	1801	Zachariah Sill,	1834
Aaron Norton,	1802	Robert Morrison,	1835
do	1803	George Chandler,	1836
Jonathan Wood,	1804	do	1837
to 1809, inclusive,		Robert Morrison,	1838
David Austin,	1810	to 1841, inclusive.	
do	1811	George Chandler,	1842
Jonathan Wood,	1812	Daniel M. Brown,	1843
to 1817, inclusive.		do	1844
Samuel Downs,	1818	William E. Congdon,	1845
Jonathan Wood,	1819	do	1846
Samuel Downs,	1820	Caleb Brayton,	1847
David Austin,	1821	do	1848
Samuel Downs,	1822	John P. Wood,	1849
Archibald Hay,	1823	do	1850
do	1824		

TOWN CLERKS.

Asahel Hodge,	1784	Samuel Gordon,	1809
do	1785	to 1813, inclusive.	
Nathaniel Bull,	1786	David Austin,	1814
to 1788, inclusive.		Samuel Gordon,	1815
David Austin,	1800	do	1816
to 1807, inclusive.		David Austin,	1817

David Doane, jr.,	1818	John Carlisle,	1836
to 1820, inclusive,		do	1837
Joseph Harris,	1821	Samuel N. Harris,	1838
to 1823, inclusive.		Richard Sill, jr.,	1839
Thomas McConnell,	1824	to 1841, inclusive,	
to 1827, inclusive.		Samuel Gordon,	1842
Calvin L. Parker,	1828	do	1843
William Dorr,	1829	do	1844
do	1830	David D. Cole,	1845
Ebenezer Lord,	1831	Ira A. Perrin,	1846
do	1832	do	1847
Alanson Allen,	1833	do	1848
William P. Allen,	1834	Manuel N. McDonald,	1849
do	1835	do	1850

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Slade D. Brown,	1827	Solomon S. Cowan,	1838
Luther Mann,	1827	William Hall,	1838
Solomon S. Cowan,	1827	Luther Mann,	1839
Xury Maynard,	1827	William Hall,	1840
Luther Mann,	1828	Calvin Parker,	1841
Slade D. Brown,	1829	Solomon S. Cowen,	1842
Xury Maynard,	1830	John Norton,	1843
Joshua Pelton,	1831	Horace D. Mann,	1844
Jordon R. Seeley,	1832	Calvin Parker,	1845
David Doane,	1833	James H. Carlisle,	1846
Caleb Brayton,	1833	John Norton,	1847
Slade D. Brown,	1834	Calvin J. Townson,	1848
Amos Broughton,	1835	Ira A. Perrin,	1849
Jordon R. Seeley,	1836	William Hall,	1850
John Norton,	1837		

HARTFORD VILLAGE.

This Village was settled at an early date. It is pleasantly situated in a rich farming community. Gov. De Witt Clinton formerly owned large tracts of land in this town, and was owner of a portion of the land on which the Village stands. The water power at this

place is not sufficient to induce capitalists to embark in manufacturing, &c., which is the principal reason for the tardiness in the building up of the Village. However, there is at present quite an extensive mercantile business transacted here. The place contains one Hotel, a Post Office, (called "Hartford Post Office,") a Bank for Exchange, two Churches, (one Baptist and one Methodist Episcopal,) three Stores, and several Mechanics' Shops, and has the appearance of there being a renewed enterprize among the inhabitants. Distance North, to North or West Granville, seven miles. Distance South, to Argyle Village, eight miles. Population, between two and three hundred.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Harris & McDonald,
Wightman J. Cole,
S. & A. Kidder.

HOTEL KEEPER.

John P. Wood.

LAWYERS.

J. A. Perrin,
W. Brown.

CABINET MAKER.

Sylvanus Hatch,

WAGON MAKERS.

Alonzo Wood,
George Coulter,
John McHughes,

HARNESS MAKER.

—— Griffin.

PAINTER.

Alonzo Wood,

BLACKSMITHS.

T. & J. Miller,
Evert Clough.

Norman Allen has a Grist and Saw Mill, situated a short distance East of the Village.

COOPER.

Joseph Inglesbee.

HATTER.

James Ferguson.

STONE CUTTER.

William Hatch.

TAILORS.

J. Bosworth,
R. Bosworth,
Seth Sharp.

PHYSICIANS.

T. Bigelow,
J. W. Porter.

CARPENTER.

Hamilton Wait.

SHOE MAKERS.

Harvey Oatman,
C. Higley,
Parks & Carlisle.

The latter firm are doing an extensive business, employing some thirty or forty journeymen.

SOUTH HARTFORD VILLAGE.

This Village is located about one mile and a half South from the North Village. It is quite an enterprising place, containing one Hotel, a Post Office, two Stores, two Churches, (one Congregational and one Universalist,) but with no settled Ministers. There is at this place a very good water privilege which is occupied by a Woolen Factory and Mills.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTEL KEEPER.

Harvey Brown.

MERCHANTS.

William H. Ward,

Jacob Allen.

PHYSICIANS.

Richard Sill,

Joseph Sill.

CABINET MAKER.

Seymour Bebee.

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

Mrs. Coville.

TANNER.

Levi Hatch.

SHOE MAKERS.

Levi Hatch,

F. T. Bump.

BLACKSMITHS.

H. Oddbert,

E. Chapman.

MILLENER.

Miss M. A. Oddbert.

CARPENTERS.

H. Mann,

C. Mann.

WAGON MAKER.

Emery Chapman.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Jacob Allen.

PLASTER MILL.

Mrs. Coville.

TAILOR.

Seth Cooley.

There is also a Harness Maker in this Village, whose name we have forgotten.

LOG VILLAGE,

(so called,) is situated about two and a half miles South-east of Hartford Village. It bears the above name from the fact of the houses having formerly been built almost entirely built of logs. It now deserves a better name, as there is scarcely a log building left standing.

The place has the appearance of enterprize. It contains a Store a Grist and Saw Mill, a Haim Manufactory, Tannery, &c.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

Thomas Qua.

CARPENTERS.

A. S. Little,

R. Bump.

SHOE MAKERS.

S. Brown,

L. Bump, jr.

TANNER.

John Park.

MILLINER.

Miss H. Ingalls.

SAWYER.

Z. Harris.

MILLER.

Horace Ingalls.

BLACKSMITH.

E. A. Wood.

HAIM MAKER.

Thomas Qua.

ADAMSVILLE

Is an old settlement, on the line between this town and Kingsbury. It was formerly a place of considerable importance and trade, containing a Hotel, a Store, and several Mechanics' Shops; but the business has become almost extinct. It now contains a Post Office, a Blacksmith's Shop, and a Baptist Church. This place is located in a rich farming country, and ought to exhibit more enterprize. It is about four miles from South Hartford, on the direct road to Sandy Hill. The Post Office bears the name of the place. A. Hardin is the present Post Master. T. Cammel carries on the Blacksmithing. The people are now laying a Plank Road between this place and Sandy Hill. This is an improvement that was much needed; for no section of the County has heretofore been troubled with a worse road. The distance from Adamsville to Sandy Hill is six miles.

In the South-east part of the town Benjamin D. Oatman carries on Blacksmithing and Wagon Making. David Weir, Carpenter, Joiner, and Mill-wright, resides on the road leading from Hartford Village to Log Village. On the road leading to Granville, Samuel Hall carries on Blacksmithing; and still farther North Alexander Hall carries on the same trade.

HARTFORD BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was organized about the year 1788. Rev. Amasa Brown was the first Pastor, and served in that capacity thirty-three years, until 1821, when Rev. George Witherell was called, and had the Pastoral charge until 1827. Rev. Barney Allen was then called, and officiated as Pastor until 1829, when Rev. Daniel Cobb took the Pastoral charge of the Church. He remained about one year, and the Rev. Daniel Herrington was called, who also remained one year. The next Minister was the Rev. William Cormack, who continued to serve the Church until 1843, when the Rev. ——— Everts was called, and labored until his death, which soon afterwards occurred. Rev. ——— Parmelee was then called, and officiated until 1847, when Rev. Leland Howard was settled. He officiated until 1849, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Eldridge, the present Pastor.

The first Church edifice was erected about the year 1739, about thirty rods South of the present Church, and South of the Burying Ground. The site, together with the Burying Lot, was ceded as a donation to the Corporation, by De Witt Clinton, as Church Property. In 1815 and '16 the present house was erected, at an expense of something over \$3000. In 1843 the house was repaired in modern style, at a cost of a little over \$1600.

The Church was organized as the "Baptist Church of Westfield." The Baptist Churches at North Hebron, Adamsville, and West Granville were formerly branches of this Churches.

In 1828 a difficulty arose in the Church, on the subject of Masonry, when seventy or eighty members separated from the Church, and organized another Society under the name of the "First Baptist Church of Hartford." Rev. B. F. Baldwin was their first Pastor. In 1833 they erected a Church edifice at a cost of \$2300, which they occupied until 1843, when a union of the two Churches was effected, and the property sold. In 1844 the Church was purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Society. The number of communicants in 1821, at the time Rev. A. Brown was dismissed, was about 500; and the number in the First Baptist Church, at the time of the union, was about 130. We have not ascertained the present number of members.

Rev. Amasa Brown died in Hartford. Rev. ——— Everts also died in Hartford. Rev. B. F. Baldwin died at Arcade, and his remains were subsequently brought to Hartford and interred. Rev. Wm. Cormack has removed West. Rev. George Witherell went to Michigan, and afterwards returned to the western part of this State, where he died. Rev. ——— Parmelee officiates as Pastor of a Church in the City of New York.

The following are the names of the officers of the Church from its organization until the present time. Deacons—Ezekiel Whitford, Henry Matteson, Timothy Heath, Colburn Barrell, Miel Pearce, John Ingalls, Caleb Brayton, Gardner M. Baker, John Park. Clerks—Caleb Cummings, Warren Townsend, David Baker, from 1793 until 1833, forty years, Archelaus Walling, Daniel Picket, Lewis Austin, Joseph Atwood.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church is located at Hartford Village, having been purchased several years since from the Baptist Society. The Society was organized in 1844, and is connected with Granville and Pawlet, forming a Circuit.

The first Minister was Rev. Ensign Stover. The present one is Rev. Mr. Gardner.

FIRST TRUSTEES.

Solomon S. Cowen,
P. Whitcum,
Mason Hewlet,
J. Norton,
David Arnold.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

Solomon S. Cowen,
J. Norton,
Mason Hewlet,
Alfred Ward,
Johnson Smith.

The number of communicants in this part of the Circuit is about 40. The Church property is valued at \$1500.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT THE SOUTH VILLAGE.

The present Church edifice was erected in 1805 at a cost about \$2700. The Congregation was quite numerous, and the Society in a flourishing condition, and had regular preaching until within a few years past. At present the Congregation is small and without a Pastor.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT SOUTH HARTFORD.

The Church edifice was erected about the year 1836. The Rev. Joseph Aspenwall was installed Pastor, and continued for four or five years, since which time they have had no regular preaching.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LODGE, NO. 105, I. O. OF O. F.

This Lodge was instituted at Hartford Village on the 12th of February, 1844. The first officers were Curtis Mann, N. G.; Lucius Cottrell, V. G.; John Norton, Secretary; John Perry, Treasurer. Present Officers—Joseph Broughton, N. G.; John C. Larkham, V. G.; Laban Bump, Secretary; John Perry, Treasurer. The meetings are held Saturday evenings.

SALEM.

(Continued from page 132.)

Several matters connected with the History of Salem were not received in time to appear in their proper places. Among them was the following :

SALEM WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

This Institution of learning was founded in 1791 by voluntary donations. It was chartered on the 29th of September of the same year, and is the oldest literary Institution in the County, and, with but few exceptions, the oldest in the State.

The first building was destroyed by fire in 1803, and the building erected soon afterwards was burned in February, 1819. The present brick building was erected in 1822, and presents an imposing appearance. Its dimensions are fifty-six feet in the front by fifty-two deep.

This Institution has always sustained a high character for learning, throughout the State, and some of the most distinguished men in the Union have received a portion of their education within its walls. Among them are Hon. Samuel Nelson of the U. S. Supreme

Court, Hon. John Savage, formerly Chief Justice of this State, and Rev. Dr. Bethune, the distinguished Theologian and Poet.

It is now in a flourishing condition, and was recently selected by the Board of Regents for the County Normal School. The Male Department is conducted by Mr. Dobbin, and the Female Department by his wife, Mrs. Dobbin. Under their guidance it bids fair to become one of the first Institutions in the State.

The following is a list of the Trustees who have controlled it for the last sixty years. The Records of the Board are so imperfect as to preclude us from giving the date of their election or resignation :

Rev's James Proudfit and John Warford, Samuel Smith, Alexander Webster, John Younglove, Peter B. Terce, James Stephenson, Edmund Wells, Hamilton McCollister, Gen. John Williams, John Rowan, Hugh Moor, Peter B. French, David Hopkins, Timothy Leonard, David Thomas, Edward Savage, Joseph Jinks, Walton Martin, John B. Schuyler, Alexander McNish, John Younglove, John Gray, jr., Charles Kane, Abner Carswell, Zina Hitchcock, Mathew Whorter, jr., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., Hon. John Crary, Edward Wells, jr., Z. Atwood, Hon. David Russell, J. Adams, James B. Gibson, Joseph Warford, Hon. John Savage, Dr. A. Allen, Hon. Anthony I. Blanchard, Hon. John Willard, James McNish, Samuel Stevens, James Harkness, Philo Curtis, Dr. A. McAllister, Wm. McFarland, Col. John Williams, Alexander Dunham, Joseph Hawley, Hon. John McLean, Isaiah Younglove, Hon. B. Blair, John Beattie, C. L. Allen, Rev. John Mairs, James Gibson, Rev. A. B. Lambert, Rev. John Whiton, Rev. Ebenezer Halley, Rev. John Tombs, Asa Martin, Alonzo Gray, Alexander Robertson, Marvin Freeman, Henry Mathews.

The Records are so imperfect that the names of all the Teachers cannot be ascertained. The Academic Property, Library and Apparatus, are valued at about \$6000.

THE C. L. HUBBARD





MAP OF HEBRON.

HEBRON.

This town was organized in 1787. Previous to this time it was called Black Creek. The territory is uneven, embracing considerable waste land, though it is highly esteemed by the inhabitants as being well calculated to withstand extremely wet or dry weather. Perhaps no other town in the County suffered so little as this last year from the drought, the crops having been but slightly injured. The town has no large streams of water, though it has a sufficient number of small ones for domestic milling purposes. According to the last Census the town contained a population of 2,359. Males, 1,184; females, 1,175. Number of acres of improved land, 25,914. The quantity of Grain raised in one year was as follows: Barley, 162 bushels; Peas, 2,801; Beans, 477; Buckwheat, 2,038; Turnips, 40; Potatoes, 97,529; Wheat, 4,311; Corn, 36,060; Rye, 9,006; Oats, 54,941; Flax, 2,305 lbs. The number of Cattle was 3,445. Milk Cows, 1,533; Horses, 795; Sheep, 19,161; Hogs, 3,175.

Hebron is bounded on the North by Hartford and Granville, on the East by Vermont, on the South by Salem, and on the West by Argyle. There are three Post Offices in the town—"Hebron," "North Hebron," and "West Hebron."

West Hebron Corners, Belcher, and Monroe's Meadows are the principal business places in the town.

We annex a list of the principal Town Officers from the organization to the present time :

SUPERVISORS.

Alexander Webster,	1787	Foster Foot,	1822
Capt. John Hamilton,	1788	John McDonald,	1823
Alexander Webster,	1789	do	1824
Capt. John Hamilton,	1790	do	1825
Alexander Webster,	1791	William Townsend,	1826
do	1792	to 1830, inclusive.	
David Long,	1793	Henry Bull,	1831
to 1800, inclusive.		to 1833, inclusive.	
William Livingston,	1801	Israel McConnell,	1834
to 1803, inclusive.		to 1836, inclusive.	
Henry Mattison,	1804	Simeon D. Webster,	1837
to 1807, inclusive.		to 1840, inclusive.	
David Hopkins,	1808	Isaac Wilson,	1841
Henry Mattison,	1809	John Armitage,	1842
to 1812, inclusive.		do	1843
Daniel McDonald,	1813	John Brown, jr.,	1844
Henry Mattison,	1814	Simeon D. Webster,	1845
William Townsend,	1815	do	1846
George Webster,	1816	John Brown, jr.,	1847
William Townsend,	1817	William J. Bockes,	1848
to 1821, inclusive.		do	1849
		George W. White,	1850

TOWN CLERKS.

William Shepherd,	1787	John H. Northrop,	1819
William McClellan,	1788	to 1830, inclusive,	
to 1809, inclusive.		Simeon D. Webster,	1831
William Townsend,	1810	to 1834, inclusive,	
to 1812, inclusive.		David Martin,	1835
William McClellan,	1813	do	1836
William Townsend,	1814	William W. Blivin,	1837
William Livingston,	1815	John Armitage,	1838
William McClellan,	1816	to 1840, inclusive.	
William Livingston,	1817	Charles Webster,	1841
Robert McClellan, 2d.,	1818	to 1843, inclusive.	

John J. Nelson,	1844	Franklin Day,	1843
John Armitage,	1845	James McKnight,	1849
James Hewit,	1846	Eli Wilson,	1850
do	1847		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

From 1827 to 1830, inclusive, the Justices were elected at the General Election; consequently we are unable to find the record.

Hugh Crookshank,	1830	Isaac Wilson,	1839
John Button,	1831	James Reid,	1840
Alfred White,	1832	George W. White,	1841
Samuel Livingston,	1832	Andrew Foster,	1842
Alfred Ward,	1833	John Tiplady,	1843
William Armstrong,	1834	Joseph Crozier,	1844
James Getty,	1835	A. C. Wood,	1844
John Button,	1836	George W. White,	1845
George W. White,	1837	John Shaw,	1846
Gilbert Hard,	1837	Joseph Crozier,	1847
Andrew Foster,	1838	A. C. Wood,	1848
William Dorr,	1838	Abraham Woodard,	1849
James Reid,	1839	George Ashley,	1850

WEST HEBRON.

This place is more generally known as Bedlam Corners. The name of the Post office is West Hebron. It is situated six miles North of Salem Village, and seven miles South-east from Argyle. The first settlement of the Village was made by Robert Qua, who owned the Village site and kept the first Tavern. The population is estimated at about 200. The Village is pleasantly situated, and in a thriving condition. The streets present a very neat appearance, and the place, though small, does a large amount of business. It contains a Post Office, (Lansing B. Wilson, P. M.,) one Church, (Associate,) a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Stave Mill, Stores, Mechanics' Shops, and a Hotel.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY:

HOTEL KEEPER.

Lansing B. Wilson.

MERCHANTS.

McClellan & Co.,

W. J. Bockes.

GROCER.

J. R. McClellan.

PHYSICIANS.

J. H. Madison,

J. M. Foster.

LAWYER.

Lanson Frazer.

MILLER.

Wm. Reid.

HARNESS MAKER.

Robert J. McClellan.

TAILOR.

George Ashley.

SAWYER.

James Reid.

STAVE MAKER.

James Reid.

TANNER.

John H. Bump.

SHOE MAKERS.

John H. Bump,

J. McC. Wilson.

COOPERS.

James Reid,

Jonathan G. Brown,

David Clement.

SHINGLE MAKER.

James Reid.

MINLINERS.

Mrs. Brown,

Miss Robertson,

Miss McClellan.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. & A. More,

Conkey & Co.

CARPENTERS.

David Copeland,

Levi Copeland,

Robert Copeland,

Caleb Reynolds.

WAGON MAKERS.

James Dunn,

Sidney Rogers.

BELCHER.

This place was first settled by emigrants from Belcher, Mass., from which it derives its name. It is a small settlement containing about 200 inhabitants. A new enterprize has been aroused among the citizens. A Post Office is about to be established there, and also a Hotel, which is greatly needed. The place contains a Methodist Episcopal Church, three Stores, and several Mechanics' Shops.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GROCERS.

Peter Hathaway,

Andrew Crawford.

SHOE MAKERS.

J. W. Oatman,

Peter Hathaway.

MERCHANTS.

David Cole.
David Crawford,
James Gourlay.

PHYSICIANS.

John Cluff,
Warren Cleaveland,
Levi H. Cluff, (Botanic.)

DRUGGIST..

L. H. Cluff.

PAINTER.

Anson R. Chapman.

MASON.

P. B. Nelson.

CARPENTERS.

Jesse Day,
J. H. Ingalls,
Jeremiah Chatman.

HARNESS MAKERS.

David T. Ingalls,
A. Crawford.

TAILOR.

A. W. Cary.

MILLINER.

Miss Galesby.

BLACKSMITH.

Alexander Williamson.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MILLS.

This is a small but thriving business place located on Black Creek, four miles East of West Hebron Corners, and one mile and a half West of Hebron Post Office. It contains a Store, Grist Mill, two Saw Mills, a Carding Mill and several Mechanics' Shops. The population numbers about 70.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

John Frasier.

TAILOR.

David Olney.

BLACKSMITHS.

James Turner,
Daniel Clark.

SHOE MAKER.

Plummer Abbot.

MILLER.

J. I. W. Bacon.

SAWYERS.

Lewis Chamberlain & Sons.

CARDER AND SAWYER.

James Bassett,

CARPENTER.

Sylvester Clark.

TANNER.

John Frasier.

About two miles South of this place is a Cooper's Shop, occupied by William Munson, and a Wagon Shop, by John Allen. Sylvester E. Spoor, Mason, also resides there.

EAST HEBRON.

East Hebron, or "The Hollow," is on the Turnpike, seven miles North of Salem, and ten miles South of Granville Corners. This is

the oldest business settlement in the town. A Store has been kept here for about 60 years. It contains, at present, a Church, a Post Office, one Store and several Mechanics' Shops.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BLACKSMITH.

William V. Copeland.

SHOE MAKER.

Thomas Gregcry.

PHYSICIAN.

Charles J. White.

MERCHANTS.

John S. McFarland,

Asa E. Munson.

STARCH MANUFACTURER.

Asa E. Munson.

MONROE'S MEADOWS.

This place is situated about four miles South of South Granville, on the road leading from West Hebron to Granville Corners, and eight miles North of West Hebron. It derives its name from an early settler by the name of Monroe, who owned large tracts of land adjoining. It is a small place containing a Hotel, Store, Post Office, Church, (Baptist,) and several Mechanics' Shops.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

Fosmire & Holmes.

BLACKSMITHS.

Ancel D. Scott.

D. Scott.

CARPENTERS.

Charles Allen,

Timothy Allen.

HOTEL KEEPER.

William Fosmire.

WAGON MAKER.

D. Derby.

POST MASTER.

J. Allen.

MILLINER.

Miss B. Derby.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

Among the first settlers of Hebron were Jno. Wilson, Rob't Wilson, Ja's Wilson, Rob't. Creighton, Isaac Morehouse, David Wilson, Capt. Jno. Hamilton, Jno. Munson, and David Whedon, on the East of Campbell's Patent, Warham Gibbs, David Hopkins, Hon. Alex'r Webster, Sam'l Crosset, Jedediah Darrow, and Josiah Parish, East and North-East, Jno. McDonald & Son, Daniel McDonald, Joseph Woodward, Capt. Nathan Smith, Aaron Smith, Philip Case, Isaac Lytle, and Deacon John Wilson, on the North and West of Monroe's Patent.

At the first Town Meeting held in the District of Black Creek, Warham Gibbs and Samuel Crosset were elected Supervisors, and David Hopkins, Clerk. Capt. John Hamilton and Nathan Smith were elected Supervisors, and David Hopkins, Clerk, in 1785; and in 1786 Alexander Webster, Esq., and Capt. John Hamilton were elected Supervisors, and William Shepherd, Clerk. Some time in this year the name was changed from Black Creek to Hebron, and the town was legally organized.

At the outlet of Bartlett's Lake, two miles North-West of West Hebron Corners, is a Saw-mill owned by William Bartlett, which does a fair business. Farther North there is another Saw-mill, owned by Alexander Beverage; and still farther North there is another.

A short distance South of Hebron Post Office a Store is kept by John Tiplady, a Cabinet Maker's Shop by Henry H. Stoddard, a Blacksmith's Shop by Harmon Botsford, a Cooper's Shop by Joseph Fox, and a Milliner's Shop by Miss Jane Parish. William Maynard, Physician, also has an office there.

A little over one mile North of Munroe's Meadows, between the Turnpike and the West road, a Store is kept by C. H. Bull, a Grist Mill by Henry Bull, a Blacksmith's Shop by Peleg Richards, &c. Justin E. Bebee, Carpenter, also resides in the same neighborhood, and near by there is a Saw-mill, carried on by A. A. Eggleston.

In the vicinity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Turnpike, are the following Mechanics: David Welch, Wagon Maker, and Lucius C. Tappan, Blacksmith.

The Carpenters and Joiners named below, live on or near the Turnpike North of Hebron Post Office: Holden Nelson, Merrit Brown, E. C. Whiting, and John Brown. A Tavern and Grocery Store are kept about one mile North of the Post Office by Charles Button, and a Blacksmith's Shop by Rufus Conant.

A body of water called the "Green Pond," lying one mile North of the residence of Henry Bull, Esq., is celebrated for its Pickerel.

POST OFFICES.

The Hebron Post Office is located at East Hebron; and from the best information that can be obtained, it appears that it was established in 1800. William Porter was the first Post Master, Col. William Root the second, John Root the third, William Root, jr., the fourth, Nathaniel Ingersoll the fifth, John S. McFarland the sixth, Dr. Charles J. White the seventh, and present incumbent.

The West Hebron Post Office was established in 1816. George Getty was the first Post Master. The succeeding ones were Charles Stone, William McClellan, Heman Rogers, Wm. J. Bockes, Heman Rogers, (the second appointment,) and Lausing B. Wilson, who is the present incumbent.

The North Hebron Post Office, located at Munroe's Meadows, was established in 1833. William Reynolds was the first Post Master, and held the office until 1835; after which Warren W. Blivin and Henry Bull held it alternately until 1843, when Jonathan Allen was appointed, and still holds it.

The Belcher Post Office was established the present year, and W. Cleveland was appointed Post Master.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

John McNaughton,	1845	Wesley Nelson,	1848
James McKnight,	1846	“ “	1849
James McKnight,	1847	Warner Cleveland,	1850

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The congregation of Associate Reformed Presbyterians of Hebron was organized about the year 1780, and was occasionally supplied for several years by Dr. Clark and Mr. Proudfit, ministers at Salem. The first minister whose services were exclusively devoted to this congregation was the celebrated Dr. Gray, a gentleman of great eminence as an author of a variety of profound theological works. He was installed about the year 1795, and moved to Philadelphia in 1804. Soon after this the Rev. Alex. Denham was installed, and remained Pastor of this congregation for the space of twenty years, when he moved to the city of New York; but being a man of very unassuming and retiring manners, he never afterwards appeared much in

public, nor did he ever assume the charge of another congregation. He died in September, 1848, aged 75. About the year 1826 the Rev. James McAuly was installed Pastor, and continued in the discharge of his duties till 1835, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jasper Middlemas, who continued in the discharge of the duties of the pastoral office nearly three years, when he became Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenbush, near Albany. In the Fall of 1839 the Rev. Alex. Shand was ordained and installed Pastor by the Presbytery of Washington. It is somewhat singular and remarkable that this should be the first ordination which ever took place within the walls of this venerable Church, which, previous to this event, had stood nearly 60 years. Yet so it was. All the preceding ministers had been settled over other congregations previous to their installation in this charge. Mr. Shand still continues to discharge the duties of the Pastorate in the congregation of his first settlement.

This congregation has been incorporated nearly 60 years. They are a people of good intelligence and of industrious habits. Their early forefathers were Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, some of whom, to avoid the troubles of that distracted country, sought and found a secure Asylum in this place. This congregation has never had any deacons—that office not being needed in a country place. There is, however, a long line of Ruling Elders who have discharged the duties of that office since the organization of the congregation. One of the first of these officers, Mr. John Wilson, died about one year ago at the advanced age of 100 years. This venerable man was an active soldier during the Revolution, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. He was grandfather of David Wilson, Esq., Attorney at Whitehall. The present officers in the Eldership of this congregation are Messrs. Robt Quaw, David Armstrong, William Gilchrist, Wm: Barclay, James McConnell, and Wm. Armstrong; and these gentlemen have held office to the great satisfaction of the congregation, for a considerable number of years.

This Church is located on the West road leading from Salem to Granville and Hartford, about two miles from West Hebron. It was probably first erected about the year 1792, at a cost of \$2000. The cost of the present Parsonage and forty acres of land was \$1500. The present number of members is 150.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church in North Hebron was organized Jan. 1, 1818, by order of council, under the supervision and fatherly care of the venerable Elder Amosa Brown, who had watched over the scattered lambs of the flock of Christ in this place for several years, and administered the ordinances to the Church for several years after its organization, although at the same time having the Pastoral care of a large Church at Hartford.

The first officers chosen were Caleb Green and Owen Cooper, Deacons, and Joseph Tanner, 2d, Clerk.

They were supplied with preaching by licentiates most of the time for about seven years, and were led through many trying scenes of difficulty which, but for the watchful care of old father Brown, would have proved their overthrow. In 1826 they were enabled to erect a comfortable house for worship. In 1827 Elder Archibald Wait took the Pastoral care of the Church, and it became more prosperous. In 1830 Elder Levi Walker followed in the Pastoral charge. His labors were abundantly blessed by a large accession to the Church. For three years the Church was supplied by Sidney A. Estee and Elder Amos Stearns, until 1836, when Elder David Sweet took the Pastoral care. He remained six years, and was succeeded in 1842 by Elder Jonathan J. Trumbull, who remained three years. Elder Alfred Harvey was settled in 1845. During the year 1847 the Church was served by Elder A. R. Willis, and was incorporated according to law. The first Trustees were Nathan Smith, James Hewitt, and Daniel Woodard. In 1848 Elder E. W. Allen took the Pastoral charge, and is still laboring with happy results. Number of members when organized, 35. Number added, 410. First Deacons, Caleb Green and Owen Cooper; second, Joseph Tanner, 2d.; third, Holmes Smith. He was chosen deacon in 1821, and has maintained his standing with fidelity to this day. He has had many associates, but no charge has ever been preferred against him, although, on account of the infirmities of age, he has not officiated for several years. Present Deacons—Holmes Smith, George Hills, and Silas Nelson. They were chosen in 1845. Lyman Moore, the present Clerk, was also chosen in 1845.

EAST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

The first settlers of the East part of the town appear to have been early impressed with the importance of providing the means of religious instruction. They accordingly, some ten or fifteen years before the organization of the Church, formed themselves into a regularly incorporated Religious Society, [the record of the time of incorporation is lost,] and erected a Meeting House one mile and a half North of the present Church, in which they had occasional preaching until 1804. In February of that year, the Church, consisting of sixteen members, was organized. On the 4th day of June following the Society was re-incorporated according to the provisions of the Statute, with the name of the "East Presbyterian Society of Hebron." There have been two regularly installed Pastors, viz: Rev's Walter Fullerton and Ethan Smith. The former was installed in 1805, and remained their Pastor nearly four years, having been dismissed in 1808. From this period till 1818 the Church and Society procured the services of several different ministers, for short periods of a year. At this period the Rev. Ethan Smith became their Pastor, and so continued until 1821. From 1821 till the present time the Church and Society have procured Ministerial labor in periods of from six months to one year. The Rev. Fisk Harmon is the present Pastor.

The Ruling Elders at the time of the organization of the Church were John Wilson, Daniel Hopkins and James Wilson. The present Elders are John Wilson, John Whedon, Robert Wilson, James R. Wilson and Isaac Wilson.

Their present House of Worship is located on the Turnpike, a few rods South of the Hebron Post Office. The property of the congregation consists of their Meeting House and Lot, which are valued at \$1600, and a Parsonage, with 17 acres of land, worth \$1100.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST HEBRON.

This Church was organized on the 2d of August, 1847.

The first Trustees were, David Hopkins, John McNaughton, Lucius Tappan, John J. Woodard, and Archibald Glazier.

Present Trustees—William Button, John J. Woodard, John McNaughton, Archibald Glazier, and Lucius C. Tappan.

The Church edifice is located on the Turnpike, about two miles North of the Hebron Post Office. The number of communicants now connected with the Church is 59. The following are the names of the ministers who have been attached to this Church since its organization: Rev. B. O. Meeker, Rev. E. T. Remington, Rev. Rufus Pratt, and Rev. Milton H. Stewart, who is the present Pastor.

ASSOCIATE CHURCH.

The Second Associate Congregation of West Hebron was organized in 1841. Rev. Daniel McL. Quackenbush, the first Pastor, remained until 1847. Rev. A. Shiland, the present Pastor, was installed on the 30th of January, 1849. Mr. Quackenbush is now at Napanock, Ulster County, N. Y., settled over a large congregation in the Dutch Reformed Church.

Elders—Abraham Johnson, Samuel Leyster, and Samuel Guthrie.

APP. TO HISTORY



MAP OF GRANVILLE.

GRANVILLE.

This town was organized in 1787. The first settlement was made by emigrants from New England.

The surface of the land is moderately uneven; in some places quite hilly. The soil is very productive, and highly esteemed for Agricultural purposes. A large portion of the township lies on Granville river, a small stream running through Granville Corners, Middle Granville and West Granville. This stream furnishes abundant water power, but at present it is but partially occupied. As soon as the Rail Road now being constructed, is completed, this water power will probably be more extensively occupied. The public roads of Granville are superior to those of any other town in the County, and are at all seasons of the year in good condition, as travelers can testify.

This town is bounded North by Whitehall and Hampton, East by Vermont, South by Hebron, and West by Hartford and Fort Ann. The principal business places are Granville Corners, (called Bishop's Corners,) Middle Granville, and North and South Granville. The population, according to the Census taken in 1845, was 3,500—Males, 1,724, females, 1,776. Number of acres of improved land, 26,701. The quantity of Grain raised in one year is as follows: Barley, 151 bushels; Peas, 2,925; Beans, 1,351; Buckwheat, 1,912; Turnips, 812; Potatoes, 84,543; Wheat, 3,606; Corn, 35,001; Rye, 6,558; Oats, 35,105; Flax, 2,325 lbs. The Cattle in the

town numbered 3,821. Cows, 1,967 ; Horses, 895 ; Sheep, 12,416 ; Hogs, 2,572.

Below we give a list of the principal Town Officers since the organization of the town :

SUPERVISORS.

Capt. Daniel Curtis,	1787	Samuel Standish, jr.,	1824
to 1789, inclusive.		Isaac Bishop,	1825
Timothy Leonard,	1790	Jonathan Todd,	1826
to 1801, inclusive.		to 1833, inclusive.	
Jacob Holmes,	1802	John C. Parker,	1834
John Kirtland,	1803	James W. Parker,	1835
Jacob Holmes,	1804	Jonathan Todd,	1836
do	1805	do	1837
John Kirtland,	1806	Reuben Skinner,	1838
to 1812, inclusive.		to 1840, inclusive.	
Isaac Bishop,	1813	Isaac Monro, jr.,	1841
to 1815, inclusive.		Isaac W. Bishop,	1842
Wm. Raymond,	1816	do	1843
do	1817	B. D. Utter,	1844
Salem Town,	1818	Edward Bulkley,	1845
do	1819	Fayette L. Spencer,	1846
Martin Lee,	1820	James Norton,	1847
to 1822, inclusive.		James Hopkins,	1848
Samuel Standish, jr.,	1823	Alfred Bulkley,	1849

TOWN CLERKS.

Gordon Johnson,	1787	Asa Reynolds,	1802
to 1789, inclusive.		to 1807, inclusive.	
Daniel Curtis,	1790	Wm. Raymond, jr.,	1808
Timothy Leonard,	1791	to 1815, inclusive.	
Daniel Curtis,	1792	John Wells,	1816
to 1794, inclusive.		to 1820, inclusive.	
Gordon Johnson,	1795	Robert Sackrider,	1821
do	1796	do	1822
Daniel Curtis,	1797	John Wells,	1823
to 1801, inclusive.		do	1824

Jonathan Todd,	1825	S. H. Cowan.	1842
John C. Parker,	1826	do	1843
to 1833, inclusive.		Alfred Bulkley,	1844
Philander Hitchcock,	1834	H. D. Sargent,	1845
do	1835	Alfred Bulkley,	1846
Nathan Doane,	1836	do	1847
John C. Parker,	1837	F. A. Barker,	1848
George N. Bates,	1838	Benjamin F. Otterson,	1849
to 1841, inclusive.			

GRANVILLE VILLAGE.

This place was formerly known as "Bishop's Corners," or "Granville Corners." It was incorporated in 1849, and is now a place of considerable business. It is situated on the Turnpike, 17 miles North of Salem Village, and 14 miles South of Whitehall. The population is estimated at six or seven hundred. The Village contains two Hotels, a Fire Insurance Office, four Churches, (Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and two Quaker Houses,) a Grist Mill, Printing Office, &c., &c. The business of the place will undoubtedly increase after the Rail Road is completed.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

F. A. Barker,
Rufus Graves,
Bulkley & Blanchard,
C. W. Potter.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

Lee T. Rowley.

GROCERS.

N. Lewis,
H. Blossom.

WAGON MAKERS.

Daniel Day,
Sanford Wait.

SHOE MAKERS.

I. Risdon,
Mr. Willard,
T. Lamberk.

MILLINERS.

Misses Willard.

BLACKSMITHS.

Daniel Day,
William Crittenden.

FURNACE.

R. Graves.

PHYSICIANS.

C. Mulford,
A. Goodspeed,
A. B. Cook.

CABINET SHOPS.

N. Potter,
G. Adams,
N. Potter, jr.

TIN AND STOVE STORE.

H. Robinson.

LAWYERS.

Isaac W. Thompson,
O. F. Thompson,
L. E. Thompson,
James Finlayson,
J. C. Hopkins,
B. F. Agan,
I. W. Bishop,
A. S. Burdick,
Martin Lee.

MILLER.

H. E. Blanchard.

BARBER.

B. H. Knight.

POST MASTER.

J. C. Hopkins.

PRINTER.

Z. Ellis, (Granville Telegraph)

HARNESS MAKER.

I. J. Bishop.

DENTIST.

J. Carpenter.

CLOTHING STORE.

B. Knights.

TAILORS.

B. F. Otterson.

B. Knights.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE.

This a small Village pleasantly situated on Granville river, about two miles North of Granville Corners. It contains a Post Office, Tavern, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, &c. The population is about 300. Among the first settlers were Aseph Cook, Abraham Reed, Capt. Northrop, and others. This place is also near the line of the Troy and Rutland Rail Road.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TAVERN KEEPER.

R. D. Wing.

MERCHANTS.

L. W. Scofield,

G. N. Bates.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Blossom,

Dr. Stewart.

DENTIST.

Mr. Hall.

POST MASTER.

G. N. Bates.

GROCER.

S. Stedman.

COOPER.

M. Reynolds.

BLACKSMITHS.

D. Thurston,

John Park,

Mr. Haskins.

MILLINER.

Mrs. Scofield,

WAGON MAKERS.

J. Hill.

Mr. Ludden.

CARPENTERS.

J. Sumner,

Mr. Fisk.

HARNESS MAKER.

Mr. Stedman.

SHOE MAKERS.

Ira Knapp,

Joshua Stiles,

Mr. Pepper.

SAWYER.

D. Burdick.

DRESSING AND CARDING MILL.

S. Guilford.

CHEESE-BOX MAKERS.

Guilford & Wright.

MILLERS.

B. Baker & Co.

TANNER.

Mr. Cowan.

TAILORS.

J. R. Babbitt,

E. Clark.

NORTH GRANVILLE.

This Village is about six miles North of Granville Corners, on the road leading to Fort Ann. It is a neat and thriving place. It contains two Taverns, two Grist Mills, an Academy, two Churches, (one Baptist and one Presbyterian,) and several Mechanics' Shops. The population is about three hundred.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TAVERN KEEPERS.

R. E. Brown,

A. Rowe.

TAILOR.

L. Day.

LAWYER.

J. C. Parker.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Searls,

Dr. Kendrick.

DENTIST.

John Copeland.

HATTER.

E. Bulkley.

HARNESS MAKER.

C. Colton.

CABINET MAKER.

J. Hollister.

MERCHANTS.

Mann & Mason,

Dayton & Son,

B. S. Bancroft,

J. B. Barret & Co.,

Sweet & Burbank.

TANNER.

F. Wyman.

MACHINISTS.

Leonard & Gardner.

CHEESE-BOX MAKER.

William Savage.

SAWYERS.

William Savage,

S. Stearns,

J. Dayton.

TIN SHOP.

N. Mason.

CARPENTERS.

Capt. Wording,
 John Bogart,
 Wm. Clark,
 Isaac Little,
 Mr. Robbins,
 Mr. Allen,
 Wm. Hogan

BLACKSMITHS.

C. V. Ducher,
 Hiram Avery,
 H. Nash,
 L. Andrus.

MILLERS.

J. Alderman,
 J. Dayton.

WAGON MAKERS.

C. G. Barker.
 S. Daily.

SHOE MAKERS.

R. Reed,
 S. Collins.

CHAIR MAKERS.

——— Spalding,
 M. Allen.

SOUTH GRANVILLE.

This is a small place situated about three miles South of Granville Corners. It contains a Post Office, a Hotel, a Congregational Church, and several Mechanics' Shops, and in its vicinity are various Mills, &c.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

Benjamin F. Potter.

PHYSICIANS.

Isaac Monro,
 H. Smith,
 M. L. Bull.

HOTEL KEEPER.

Richard S. Lane.

BLACKSMITHS.

Daniel R. Sherman,
 P. Hartwell,
 N. Crandel.

MILLINERS.

Miss Jane Gilder.
 Miss Lavina Gilder.

CARPENTERS.

Wm. Beecher,
 John Beecher.

POST MASTER.

B. F. Potter.

COOPER.

Robert Chittenden.

MILLER.

H. Day.

PAINTER.

R. S. Lane.

SAWYERS.

Joseph Whitney,
 N. Crandell,
 ——— Huntington.

STARCH MANUFACTURER.

Joseph Whitney.

FURNACE.

——— Huntington.

SHOE MAKER.

S. McConhie.

CARDER.

George Lamb.

TANNERS.

E. Ellsworth & Co.

CHAIR MAKER.

W. Hills.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company has been several years in existence, and is now doing an extensive business. In 1843 the charter was renewed for thirty years. It has over 80,000 members, and a capital of \$822,423 09. The office is located at Granville Village. On the 1st of January last there was a balance of \$30,792 00 in the Treasury, after paying all losses and expenses. No. of Policies issued during the year 1849, 43,443. Amount of Property insured the same year, \$35,656,953 00.

OFFICERS.

David Russell, *President.*S. W. Perry, *Dep. Secretary.*Nathan Doane, *Vice President.*S. S. Cowen, *Treasurer.*Arch Bishop *Secretary.*H. N. Graves, *General Agent.*

DIRECTORS.

David Russell,

J. U. Orvis,

Nathan Doane,

J. M. Bishop,

Arch Bishop,

A. S. Hammond,

H. N. Graves,

Ralph Gillett,

C. L. North,

I. W. Bishop,

S. S. Cowen,

S. W. Perry.

G. A. Austin,

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MIDDLE GRANVILLE.

This is the oldest Church in town. It was built in 1795, and is now in good condition. The Society was organized in 1782, assuming the title of "Congregationalist," and numbered seventy-two members. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock (now dead) was the first Pastor. Rev. Nathaniel Hall succeeded him in 1794, and officiated until his death in 1820. Rev. Mr. Rosseter followed, and served about three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Whiton, who remained until 1831. In 1825 the Church divided, and the disaffected portion

built another House, and called the Rev. Amos Savage. In 1832 a reunion was effected, under the charge of Rev. Henry Morris, who remained three years. He was afterwards Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Union Village, and is now at Buskirk's Bridge. Rev. Mr. Thompson took the Pastoral care of the Church in 1836, and served about three years, when he removed to Winchester, N. H., where he died. He was with Messrs. Worcester and Butler who were confined in the Georgia Prison by the Supreme Court of that State. An appeal was made to the U. S. Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Marshall reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and they were set at liberty. They were sent to the Cherokee Nation to preach the Gospel. Mr. Thompson, however, was not taken with the others, and consequently escaped confinement. Rev. Charles Doolittle (now at West Granville) became Pastor of the Church in 1839, and about the year 1840 the Society changed its name from "Congregational" to "Presbyterian." In 1847 Rev. J. B. Hubbard was called, and is now Pastor of the Church. Present number of members, about 100. The property of the Society consists of a Church edifice, parsonage house, about one acre of land, and a Burying Lot, the whole valued at \$5000. The Presbyterian Churches at North and South Granville were branches of this Society.

NORTH GRANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1810. It was changed in 1823 from Congregational to its present order, and was a branch of the old Congregational Church at Middle Granville. The first Minister was Rev. R. Robinson; the second, Rev. C. Williams, (now dead;) the third, Rev. Amos Savage; the fourth, Rev. J. B. Shaw; the fifth, Rev. L. Johnson; the sixth, Rev. Charles Gillette; the seventh and present Pastor, Rev. Charles Doolittle. Rev. Amos Savage is now in Connecticut, Agent for the American Tract Society. Rev. J. B. Shaw is at Fairhaven, Vt. Rev. C. Gillette is in Franklin County, in this State.

This Society erected a new House in 1845 at an expense of \$2,400. The present number of members is about 90.



W. G. BARNES



MAP OF HAMPTON.

HAMPTON.

It appears from the earliest record to be found that this town was organized in 1786. The township is small, and the surface is uneven, with the exception of a narrow strip bordering on a stream called Poultney river, which extends for several miles. The land along the stream is of the first quality, and consequently valuable. Frequent freshets occur, causing some damage to fences, &c.; but the overflow enriches the land. The western portion of the town is high and mountainous, which renders it not very attractive. Hampton and Low Hampton are the principal business places.

The town is bounded on the North and East by Vermont, South by Granville, and West by Whitehall, and contains 7181 acres of land. When the last Census was taken the population was 871; males, 446—females, 425. Quantity of Grain raised in one year: Peas, 952 bushels; Beans, 65; Buckwheat, 672; Turnips, 275; Potatoes, 16,948; Wheat, 951; Corn, 7,726; Rye, 1,930; Oats, 8,441. The number of Cattle in the town, (including Milk Cows,) was 1,224. Cows, 568; Horses, 239; Sheep, 6,659; Hogs, 605.

We annex a list of the principal Town Officers from the organization until the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

Capt. L. Hyde,
John Howe,

1786 L. Hyde,
1786 Gideon Warren,

1787
1788

Gideon Warren,	1789	S. D. Kellogg,	1822
John Howe,	1790	Beriah Rogers,	1823
do	1791	Moses Ward,	1824
Peter P. French,	1792	do	1825
John Howe,	1793	Beriah Rogers,	1826
Peter P. French,	1794	Ethan Warren,	1827
do	1795	do	1828
Samuel Beman,	1796	William Miller,	1829
Jason Kellogg,	1797	Ethan Warren,	1830
do	1798	do	1831
Pliny Adams,	1799	William Miller,	1832
to 1801, inclusive.		S. P. Hooker,	1833
Jason Kellogg,	1802	Moses Ward,	1834
to 1805, inclusive.		Hiram Shaw,	1835
Samuel Hooker,	1806	Moses Ward,	1836
to 1308, inclusive.		do	1837
Pliny Adams,	1809	Hiram Shaw,	1838
Samuel Hooker,	1810	Ethan Warren,	1839
do	1811	do	1840
Jason Kellogg,	1812	Hiram Shaw,	1841
Samuel Hooker,	1813	H. S. Beman,	1842
do	1814	H. Bosworth,	1843
Jason Kellogg,	1815	M. P. Hooker,	1844
Beriah Rogers,	1816	do	1845
do	1817	J. Wood,	1846
S. D. Kellogg,	1818	Roswell Clark,	1847
to 1820, inclusive.		do	1848
William Miller,	1821	Seth Peck,	1849

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

H. Bosworth,	1833	H. R. Rice,	1838
H. R. Rice,	1834	J. P. Adams,	1839
William Miller,	1835	H. Bosworth,	1840
William Hotchkiss,	1835	William Hotchkiss,	1841
Hiram Shaw,	1836	Seth Peck,	1842
Gilbert Leonard,	1836	— Stowe,	1843
Beriah Rogers,	1837	M. P. Hooker,	1843
Seth Peck,	1837	C. W. Neal,	1844

Ruel Ruggles,	1845	H. Bosworth,	1843
H. Bosworth,	1845	Nathaniel Daily,	1849
W. S. Miller,	1846	Ruel Ruggles,	1849
— Stowe,	1847		

TOWN CLERKS.

Jason Kellogg,	1786	Peter Haney,	1840
to 1821, inclusive.		do	1841
J. P. Adams,	1822	J. P. Adams,	1842
to 1833, inclusive.		C. L. Adams,	1843
Ethan Warren,	1834	to 1846, inclusive.	
to 1837, inclusive.		R. A. Clark,	1847
S. H. Beman,	1833	do	1843
J. P. Adams,	1839	do	1849

HAMPTON CORNERS.

This is a small Village situated about ten miles from Granville Village, and about six miles South from Fair Haven, Vt. It is quite an enterprizing place, and contains a Post Office, (called Hampton,) 1 Hotel, 2 Stores, and 2 Churches, (1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal.)

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

E. W. Egery,
J. C. Shaw.

BLACKSMITHS.

A. Broughton,
J. Broughton.

MASONS.

John Wood,
Capt. Rood,
E. Doud.

CARPENTERS.

Nathaniel Daily,
A. Cook.

HARNESS MAKER.

William Derby.

SHOE MAKER.

S. Wood.

POST MASTER.

J. Williams.

TAVERN KEEPER.

J. Williams.

TAILOR.

O. Kellogg.

GROCER.

— Wicks.

LOW HAMPTON.

This is a small settlement. The surrounding country for about three miles presents quite an appearance of business and enterprize. It contains a Post Office, (called Low Hampton,) two Churches, (one Baptist and one Millerite,) and a Woolen Factory. The place is situated a short distance from the main road leading from Hampton Corners to Fair Haven, Vt., five miles from Hampton Corners, and two miles from Fair Haven.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

POST MASTER.

William S. Miller.

GROCERS.

S. H. Langdon,

T. Puffer.

TAILOR.

J. Osborn.

MANUFACTURERS.

Strine & Puffer,

D. Orms.

SHOE MAKER.

R. Miller.

BLACKSMITH.

R. Millard.

CARPENTERS.

H. Shaw,

M. Shaw,

S. Bosworth.

HARNES MAKER.

— More.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church, located at Hampton Corners, was organized in 1841. The first Pastor was Rev. Mr. Cooper, who officiated here and at Whitehall alternately for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Williams who remained one year, also preaching half the time at Whitehall. His successor, Rev. Mr. Chipp, who remained two years, preached half the time at West Poultney, Vt. Rev. Mr. Ford was the next Pastor, and he devoted his whole time to this Church, for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Rose, who is the present Pastor. The Church property consists of a Meeting House, which was erected in 1842, a new Parsonage house, &c., the whole valued at \$1,500. Present number of members, about 120.

First Trustees—William Hotchkiss, Roswell Clark, Ethan Warren, elected for one year; Lyman Broughton, Ebenezer Gould, Mason Pierce, elected for two years; Z. Kellogg, Hiram Hotchkiss, E. R. Morgan, elected for three years.

Present Trustees—Ethan Warren, A. B. Cook, S. H. Beman, O.

D. Kellogg, J. Wilson, Hiram Hotchkiss, G. Warren, Roswell Clark, J. Stowe.

Clerks.—Lyman Broughton, 1842, 1843; Peter Haney, 1844, '45, '46; J. Stowe, 1847; L. E. Prouty, 1848; A. C. Rose, 1849; O. D. Kellogg, 1850.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Society, at Low Hampton, has at present no settled minister. The members attend worship at Castleton Mills. Their last settled minister was Rev. S. C. Dillaway. We were unable to obtain the statistics of this Church.

MILLERITE CHURCH.

This Church was organized about the year 1843, during the great excitement about *the latter days*, or the end of the world. It is located at Low Hampton. Old Father Miller (as he was styled,) was its principal originator and founder. No statistics of this Church could be obtained.

SALEM.

(Continued from Page 167)

SHUSHAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1790. The Rev. Obed Warren was the first Pastor, and continued as such until 1812, when the Rev. Samuel M. Plumb was called. He remained until July 2d, 1814, when he was dismissed at his own request. The Church was then without a Pastor one year, after which the Rev. Thomas Baker, from Windham, Vt., was called, and he became their Pastor July 1st, 1815. He continued as such until August 28th, 1819, when, at his own request, he was dismissed. Rev. William McCuller was Pastor from Nov. 13th, 1819 to April 28th, 1828, when he was dismissed at his own request. On the 3d of May, in the same year, the Rev. Burton Carpenter was called and received as Pastor; and he continued as such until March 31st, 1832, when he was dismissed at his own request. In October of the same year the Rev. Anthony Case was called to the Pastoral charge. He remained until October 22d, 1833, and was then dismissed at his own request. For two years afterwards the Church was without a Pastor, but had occasional supplies from several licentiates. On the 2d of July, 1836, the Rev. Archibald Kenyon became their Pastor, and continued as such until May 5th, 1838, when he was dismissed at his own request. In the same month and year the Rev. Sydney A. Estee became Pastor. He continued as such until April

11th, 1840, and was dismissed at his own request, having a call from Batavia, N. Y. On the same day the Rev. William Brand was received as Pastor. He remained until March 7th, 1842, and was succeeded by Rev. Perrin B. Fisk, who remained one year and then returned to Vermont. In May, 1843, the Rev. Edwin Wescott became Pastor, and continued as such until April, 1846, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Peck. Mr. P. officiated as Pastor until April, 1849, and was succeeded by the Rev. Winthrop Morse, who is the present Pastor.

The precise time when the Meeting House was built is not known, the first book of records having been lost; but the oldest residents think it was erected about the year 1800. Previous to that time the meetings were held in the old dwelling east of the Methodist Chapel, which was also used as a Parsonage. In 1845 the Church was thoroughly repaired and modernized, and furnished with a bell and other fixtures which cost about \$1000. There is a Parsonage and lot worth about \$800. The value of the whole Church property is estimated at \$2000. Present number of members, about 100.

The following are the names of those who have acted as deacons since the Church was organized:—1st, Charles Ford; 2d, Stephen Estee; 3d, James Lake; 4th, Thomas Stevens; 5th, Clark K. Estee. All of these have either died or removed. Present Deacons—Samuel Gilbert, Elijah Eldridge, Simeon Simpson.

SHUSHAN POST OFFICE.

This Post Office was established in 1833. David Simpson was the first Post Master. The succeeding ones were Isaac Bininger, Daniel Volentine and M. H. Stevens. In 1845 Daniel Volentine was again appointed, and still holds the office.

HEBRON.

(Continued from Page 180.)

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church is located at West Hebron. The first records to be found date back to 1799, in which year a meeting was held at the house of Andrew Beverage, almost three miles North of the above place. These records state that Rev. Peter Bullions officiated as first Pastor. He served in that capacity until 1823, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Irvin, who continued as Pastor until 1831. Rev. A. Anderson was settled in 1832, and remained until 1847. Rev. Mr. Ballatine, settled in 1848, officiated until his death, which occurred in the Fall of 1849, since which time there has been no settled minister. The Rev. A. Anderson is now connected with a Theological Seminary in Cannonsburgh, Penn.

Among the first Elders were Andrew Beverage, Hugh Moncrief, and William McClellen. Among the present Elders are James Foster, James Cummings, George Boyd, Andrew Foster, James Hill and John Beverage. First Trustees—William McClellen, Hugh Randles, Hugh Moncrief. Present Trustees—David Rogers, George Guthrie, William Randles. Names of the Clerks from 1799 until the present time—James Foster, from 1799 to 1804 inclusive; John Moodie, from 1805 to 1816 inclusive; William McClellen, from 1817 to 1820 inclusive; John Moodie, 1821; William McClellen, from 1822 to 1829 inclusive; John Moodie, 1830; James Reid, from 1831 until the present time.

The Church property consists of a Meeting House, a Parsonage house, &c., valued at about \$4000. The first Church was erected in 1803. It was rebuilt in 1831.

GRANVILLE.

(Continued from Page 188.)

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Wesleyan Methodist Church of Granville was organized at Granville Corners on the 15th of June, 1843, by the Rev. Lyman Prindle. It grew out of a cecession from the M. E. Church, on account of the connection of that body with Slavery. The government of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is essentially Republican, and conforms with the Scriptures and primitive usage in all fundamental matters. It is opposed to Slavery in every form, and also to War, and seeret *oath-bound* Societies, and is strictly a Temperance Church. Preaching has been sustained ever since the organization, except about one year. Twenty-nine members were received on the day of the organization, and soon after twenty others from the adjoining towns united with the Church. The whole number of names on the Church Record is 87; and the number of removals by death and otherwise, is 38. Present number of members, 49.

The following are the names of the Pastors who have served this Church—Rev's Lyman Prindle, John Lowery, Calvin J. Goodwin, George P. Taylor, Henry W. Stewart, John F. Crowl, Asa C. Hand, and Henry Hawkins, the present minister.

Present Stewards—William Baker, William Sheldon, Worden Smith, Horace Campbell, Dennis Brown, David Whitney, Anson Flowers, and Robert Wickham. B. F. Otterson is the Recording Steward.

TRINITY CHURCH OF GRANVILLE.

This Church was organized September 11th, 1815, and at the time of the organization was composed principally of citizens of Vermont. The Church services were held principally in the towns of Wells and Pawlet, in Vt., and occasionally in Granville, previous to the erection of the present Church edifice, which was duly set apart and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on the 25th of June, 1815. It stands on a beautiful site; and the Wardens and Vestry are about to commence the erection of a new Church. There are at present about forty communicants.

The Clergymen who have had charge of the Parish are Rev. Stephen Jewett, Rev. Moses Burt, M. D., Rev. Palmer Dyer, Rev. James McKinney, Rev. Alva Bennet, Rev. Reuben Hubbard, Rev. Darwin B. Mason, M. D., Rev. John Scoville, Rev. Louis McDonald, Rev. Moore Bingham, and Rev. William H. Williams, who is now in charge.

The Wardens and Vestrymen elected at the organization of the Church, were Josiah Smith and Martin Lee, Wardens; and David Lewis, Raymond Hotchkiss, John C. Hopson, Daniel Goodrich, Jesse Lyon, Isaae Bishop, John Kirtland and Wadsworth Bull, Vestrymen.

Present Wardens—Martin Lee and H. Newcomb Graves. Present Vestrymen—David Hitchcock, Nathan Doane, John H. Everts, Rufus Graves, Samuel W. Perry, Raymond Hotchkiss, Albert N. Doane and William A. Lee.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Church at South Granville was organized on the 18th of April, 1850. The ministers who have officiated as Pastors are as follows: Rev's George Smith Daniel C. Vaughn and Wm. Gone, for 1830 and '31; Rev's Chandler Walker and Geo. Smith, for 1832, '33 and '34; Rev's Ziba Boynton and Elbridge Drake, for 1835 and '36; Rev's William Gone and George Smith, for 1837 and '38; Rev. Peleg Weaver for 1839, '40 and '41; Rev. Peter D. Esmond for 1842; Rev. Chandler Walker for 1843; Rev. John Dorris for 1844 and '45; Rev. Anson H. Spear, for 1846; Rev's Reuben Buttolph and A. H. Spear, for 1847; Rev. R. But-

tolph for 1848; Rev. Levi S. Smith for 1849; Rev. Reuel Hanks for 1850.

Present Trustee—Elizur Smith. Steward—Harvey Smith. Class Leader—Eli Smith. Number of members, 25. The Church property, consisting of a Meeting House and Burying Ground, is valued at \$800.

SOUTH GRANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It appears that this Church was organized about fifty-five years ago. The first Meeting House was erected in 1806. In 1846 it was rebuilt and modernized at a cost of about \$1000. There is a Parsonage and lot worth \$1000. The whole Church property is valued at \$2,200. Rev. Mr. Tyler is the present Pastor. Present Deacons—Noah Day, Cyrus Taylor.

GRANVILLE ACADEMY.

This Academy was instituted in 1807, and incorporated by an Act passed March 31st, 1828. The names of those who have served as Principals are Salem Town, Rev. Mr. Williams, Otis Smith, Azariah R. Graves, and ——— Thompson. Eli T. Mack is the present Principal. The number of Scholars in 1849 was 96. The Academy Lot is valued at \$300; the Buildings at \$2,500; The Library at \$176, and the Philosophical Apparatus at \$269.

POST OFFICES.

The Granville Post Office was established at Middle Granville as early as 1800, and Cornelius Whitney was appointed P. M. It was subsequently removed to Granville Corners. The Post Masters have been, H. Smith, Stephen Thorn, Henry Bulkley, Reuben Skinner, Constant Storrs, William Moody, Isaac W. Thompson, Harry Weeks, Isaac W. Thompson, and James C. Hopkins, who is the present incumbent.

The Middle Granville Post Office was established in 1830. Arch Bishop was the first Post Master, George N. Bates the second, George W. Porter the third; and in 1849 George N. Bates was re-appointed, and still holds the office.

The North Granville Post Office was established in 1810. John Kirtland and Samuel Standish were the first Post Masters. B. S. Bancroft is the present P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Granville Corners was organized in 1827, and sustained preaching from that time. In 1832 a House of Worship was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

The first Trustees were Nehemiah Nelson, John Potter, Solomon Williams, David Lee, Lee T. Rowley, Thomas L. Wakefield, Daniel Loomis, Newman Spicer, John D. Bardsley.

The following are the names of the Preachers who have had charge of the Society :

Joseph Ames,	1832	Charles Devol,	1841
Reuben Wescott,	1833	Lyman Prindle,	1842
Joseph Crawford,	1834	Luman A. Sanford,	1843
Peter M. Hitchcock,	1835	do	1844
John W. B. Wood,	1836	Bera O. Meeker,	1845
Peter P. Harrower,	1837	do	1846
William Griffin,	1838	William A. Miller,	1847
Josiah Brown,	1839	do	1848
do	1840	Charles C. Gilbert,	1849

At present the Church is without a Pastor. The present number of members is about 100. N. Nelson is Church Clerk, and now owner of the Meeting House.

In 1832 the Church and Society were incorporated by the name of "The First Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Granville."



MAP OF FORT ANN.

1, Fort Ann Village; 2, Griswold's Mills; 3, Mt. Hope; 4, Comstock's Landing.

FORT ANN.

This town was formerly called Westfield. It then embraced the present towns of Fort Ann, Kingsbury, Hartford, Dresden and Putnam. It was organized in its present name in 1809. The face of the township is diversified with mountains and valleys, and is the largest township in the County. A large portion of the land is sterile and barren. Wood Creek, the principal stream, runs North and empties into Lake Champlain at Whitehall, and for several miles is used for Canal purposes.

A Fort called Fort Ann was erected near the present Village of Fort Ann in 1757. Traces of Burgoyne's road, which was constructed in 1777 may be seen at the present time about two miles South of Fort Ann Village. It was made of logs, &c. During the French and Revolutionary Wars this town was the scene of many a hard fought battle. Several incidents are recorded on pages 4th and 5th of this work.

According to the Census of 1845 the population of the town was 3380; males, 1759—females, 1621. The number of acres of improved land is 22,987. The amount of Grain raised, as stated in the same work, was as follows: Barley, 19 bushels; Peas, 2148; Beans, 354; Buckwheat, 3121; Turnips, 952; Potatoes, 47,042; Wheat, 2140; Corn, 17,898; Rye, 2094; Oats, 22,352; Flax, 1170 lbs. Head of neat cattle, 3164. Milk Cows, 1354; Horses, 826; Sheep, 15,951; Hogs, 1710.

We give below the names of the principal Town Officers since the organization of Westfield. The first annual Town Meeting was held at the house of John Ward on the 22d of January, 1781 :

SUPERVISORS.

Josiah Bennett,	1781	Ralph Coffin,	1796
to 1783, inclusive.		Charles Kane,	1797
Ozias Coleman,	1784	George Wray,	1798
Medad Harvey,	1785	Charles Kane,	1799
Alpheus Spencer,	1786	George Wray,	1800
George Wray,	1787	Isaac Sargent,	1801
to 1792, inclusive.		to 1805, inclusive.	
Daniel Mason,	1793	Zephaniah Kingsley,	1806
George Wray,	1794	do	1807
do	1795	do	1808

TOWN CLERKS.

Josiah Bennett,	1781	Charles Kane,	1794
to 1786, inclusive.		to 1797, inclusive.	
George Wray,	1787	Isaac Sargent,	1798
do	1788	Leonard Gibbs,	1799
Nathaniel Bull,	1789	Dennison Kinny,	1800
to 1792, inclusive.		Lemuel Hastings,	1801
Asahel Hodge,	1793	to 1808, inclusive.	

The town of Fort Ann was organized in 1809. It is bounded on the North by Dresden and Whitehall, East by Whitehall and Granville, South by Hebron and Kingsbury, and West by Warren County and Lake George.

The principal officers since the organization have been as follows :

SUPERVISORS.

Zephaniah Kingsley,	1809	William A. Moore,	1826
do	1810	Henry Thorn,	1827
Reuben Baker,	1811	do	1828
Zephaniah Kingsley,	1812	do	1829
to 1817, inclusive.		Benjamin Copeland,	1830
Lemuel Hastings,	1818	do	1831
to 1824, inclusive.		Salmon Axtell,	1832
William A. Moore,	1825	do	1833

Salmon Axfell,	1834	George Clements,	1844
to 1837, inclusive.		Ebenezer Broughton,	1845
William Baker,	1838	John Hillebert,	1846
Ebenezer Broughton,	1839	Robert Hopkins,	1847
do	1840	Salmon Axtell,	1848
James Rice,	1841	Samuel Corning,	1849
do	1842	Israel Thompson,	1850
James Farr,	1843		

TOWN CLERKS.

Lemuel Hastings,	1809	John Sargent, jr.,	1837
to 1811, inclusive.		John Sargent,	1838
Henry Thorn,	1812	Albert L. Baker,	1839
to 1816, inclusive.		Isaac Clements,	1840
Lemuel Hastings,	1817	Leander N. Burnell,	1841
Joseph M. Bull,	1818	John T. Cox,	1842
to 1829, inclusive.		do	1843
Erastus D. Culver,	1830	Horatio G. Shumway,	1844
to 1832, inclusive.		to 1846, inclusive.	
John Sargent,	1833	Reuben Baker,	1847
to 1835, inclusive.		Peletiah Jakway,	1848
John Sargent, jr.,	1836	to 1850, inclusive.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Lemuel Hastings,	1827	Henry Thorn,	1840
Benjamin Copeland,	1827	John Hillebert,	1841
Amos T. Bush,	1827	Orestes Garrison,	1842
John Root,	1827	Albert L. Baker,	1843
Benjamin Copeland,	1830	Reuben Baker,	1843
Benjamin Copeland,	1831	Henry Thorn,	1844
Erastus D. Culver,	1831	John H. Thompson,	1844
Kingsley Martin,	1832	Mathias A. Pike,	1844
Hiram Shipman,	1833	James P. Sloan,	1845
Benjamin Copeland,	1834	Charles W. Kellogg,	1845
Henry Thorn,	1835	John H. Thompson,	1846
Reuben Baker,	1836	James P. Sloan,	1847
John Hillebert,	1837	Abial W. Howard,	1848
John H. Thompson,	1838	George W. Thorn,	1849
Leander N. Burnell,	1839	Isaac C. Mix,	1849
Albert L. Baker,	1840	Reuben Baker,	1849

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

John T. Cox,	1844	A. Axtell,	1847
Pekitiah Jakway,	1845	do	1848
do	1846	Nathaniel W. Chamberlain,	1850

FORT ANN VILLAGE VILLAGE.

This Village is situated on the Northern Canal. about ten miles North of Sandy Hill, and eleven South of Whitehall. It was incorporated in 1820. It contains a Hotel, five Stores, one Baptist, one Presbyterian, and one M. E. Church, a Lodge of Odd Fellows, a Tent of Rechabites, and several Mechanics' Shops. The population is estimated at about 600. The Union Church at this place was erected in 1834.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TAVERN KEEPER.

James Briggs.

MERCHANTS.

Hillebert & Gardner,

Isaac Clements,

Jason & Samuel Corning.

George Clements,

Joseph Bacon.

TAILORS.

John Southerland.

Richard Cunningham,

Elijah Stevens.

HARNESS MAKERS.

Asa Root & Son.

J. D. Mitchell.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Miller & Skinner.

David P. Carter.

BLACKSMITHS.

Cox & Mason.

Samuel Nelson.

G. D. C. Ransom.

Miller & Skinner.

GROCERS.

Israel Pattison,

Thomas McClure,

David O. Briggs,

Nathan M. Clark,

Stephen B. Corning.

William Crosby,

George Tucker.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Mitchell Maxfield,

Joseph Brown,

Warren Kingsley.

PHYSICIANS.

M. N. Babcock.

C. F. Corbin, (Botanic)

LAWYERS.

Henry Thorn & Son,

P. Jakway,

S. P. Pike.

BAREER.

William H. Crosby.

TANNER.

Willis Swift.

STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

Charles Lewis.

MILLINERS.

Miss Aurelia Thompson.

Mrs. Clements.

MASON.

James F. Coon.

CARPENTERS

Thomas J. Worden.

Alfred Faxton.

Truman Nichols.

James Nelson.

Morgan B. Coleman.

WEST FORT ANN.

This place is four miles West of Fort Ann Village, on the North Branch of the Half Way Brook. It contains a Store, a Post Office, two Tanneries, a Plaster Mill, &c., &c.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

——— Kingsley.

TANNERS.

Warren Kingsley,

Gilbert Bush.

FORGE AND ANCHOR SHOP.

Caleb Kingsley.

WHEEL WRIGHTS.

Fletcher Van Wormer,

D. S. Orcutt.

BLACKSMITHS.

Samuel Amidon,

Clark How.

PLASTER MILL.

J. & L. Thompson.

CLOVER MILL.

Benjamin Orr.

SAWYER.

J. & L. Thompson.

GRISWOLD'S MILLS

This is a small place, one mile South of West Fort Ann. It contains a Store, a Post Office, and several Mechanics' Shops.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

Charles Thorn.

MILLER.

James Thompson.

WHEEL WRIGHT.

Philander Taylor.

TANNER.

Edward Gowan.

TRIP-HAMMER SHOP, FOR PLATING.

Kingsley & Everest.

BLACKSMITH.

G. D. Nicholds.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

At Brown's Corners, one mile West of West Fort Ann, Elias Brown keeps a Hotel, and Joshua Brown carries on the Blacksmithing business.

Mt. Hope is about five miles North of West Fort Ann. There is here a Store, Furnace and Saw Mill, carried on by Edward Woodruff.

At South Bay, eight miles North of Fort Ann Village, there is a Store, kept by William Stevenson, a Grocery, by Philander Solmans, and a Blacksmith Shop, by William Stevenson. There are three Carpenters and ten or eleven Saw Mills in the vicinity.

Comstock's Landing is four miles North of Fort Ann Village, and seven miles South of Whitehall, on the Champlain Canal and Saratoga and Washington Rail Road. There is here a Store, kept by Andrew Clark, and a Tavern, kept by E. R. Scoville.

POST OFFICES.

Fort Ann Post Office, at Fort Ann Village, was established in 1800. George Clark was the first Post Master. His successors were Joseph M. Bull, Samuel B. Sargent, Ebenezer Broughton, George Clements, and Isaac Clements, who is the present Post Master.

West Fort Ann Post Office was established this year, (1850.) Hiram Everest is Post Master.

Comstock's Landing Post Office was established in 1832. Peter Comstock was the first Post Master, L. N. Burnell the second, Seymour Daley the third, Jonathan Woodard the fourth, Charles W. Kellogg the fifth, and Nathan Long the sixth, and present incumbent.

Griswold's Mills Post Office was established in 1833. Elisha Forbes was the first Post Master, Allen Potter the second, and Stephen Potter the third. Mr. P. is the present P. M.

FORT ANN LODGE, NO. 31, I. O. OF O. F.

This Lodge was instituted at Fort Ann Village on the 9th of December, 1845. First Officers—A. Barlow, N. G.; H. B. Fan, V. G.; A. Axtell, R. S.; O. F. Briggs, T. Present Officers—T. J. Worden, N. G.; P. H. Lamb, V. G.; N. W. Groosebeck, R. S.; Eli Skinner, jr., T. Whole number of initiations, about 100. Present number of members, about 70. This Lodge is named Fort Ann in remembrance of Queen Ann Fort which was situated about half a mile South of the Village.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Ann Village was organized in 1824, and Circuit Preaching established from that time. In 1827 a Church building was erected by the different Churches and Societies, and used by all as a Union House. In 1837 the Methodists sold out their share to the Baptists, and built a House of Worship of their own, which, with the bell and other fixtures, cost about \$4000, and was legally incorporated as a Church.

The following are the names of the different Pastors who have been in charge since the organization:—Rev's Samuel Howe, Daniel Brayton, Sherman Minor, Julius Fields, Elisha Andrews, Jacob Beeman, Joseph Ayres, J. B. Houghtaling, James Covell, Abiather Osborn, Charles P. Clark, E. B. Hubbard, Seymour Coleman, C. D. Devol, Coles R. Wilkins, Christopher Morris, and Hiram Meeker, who is the present Pastor. The present number of members is about 100.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT FORT ANN VILLAGE.

This Church was organized at Fort Ann Village in 1822. The following are the names of the Pastors who have served the Church: Rev's H. Griswold, Bradbury Clay, Phineas Culver, Nathaniel Culver, Barney Allen, Samuel Marshall, Amos Stearns, Daniel Harrington, Joseph B. Wilkins, J. O. Mason, William Smith, George Fisher, and James L. Douglass, who is the present Pastor. The Deacons who have served the Church are as follows: Daniel Cook, Elijah Garrison, John Simmons, Samuel Cook, and Morrel Baker, all of whom have either died or removed. Present Deacons—William Brayton, Whitman Vaughn, Russell Winegar, Jason Corning.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT COMSTOCK'S LANDING.

This Church was first organized in 1789 by the name of the "First Baptist Church of Westfield." Rev. Sherman Babcock was the first Pastor, and continued in charge for several years, after which the Church was for some time without a Pastor, but had occasional preaching by licentiates. In 1807 Rev. David Hulbert became the Pastor and continued as such until 1811, after which James Rogers, a licentiate, served until 1813, when the Rev. D. Hulbert again supplied the Church. In 1816 Rev. Harris Griswold became the Pastor, and continued as such until Dec. 13th, 1823, when he was dismissed at his own request. In 1825 Rev. Amos Stearns be-

came the Pastor and continued until 1830, after which Rev. Barney Allen served until 1834. Rev. George Witherell succeeded him and remained until 1836, when Elder Norris became Pastor. He served until 1837, after which Rev. Levi Scofield became Pastor and continued in charge until 1838, when Elder Stearns returned and took the Pastoral charge. He remained until 1842, when Elder Enos Plue became Pastor, and continued until 1843. His successor, Rev. Caleb C. Gurr, remained until 1846, when Rev. Nelson Combs took the Pastoral charge. He served the Church until 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. Amos R. Wells, who is the present Pastor.

The first Meeting House, erected in 1807, was located about three miles South-east from the present Church. About three years afterwards the present building was raised and partly finished. In 1844 it was completed in modern style. In 1840 the Church was legally incorporated by the name of the "Second Baptist Church and Society of Fort Ann and Whitehall." The first Deacons were Reuben Baker, Shubal Mason, Truman Mason, Cromer Mason. Present Deacons—John Turner, George Johnson, Asa P. Church. Reuben Baker is the Clerk. The present number of members is about 74.

✚ The Presbyterian Church at Fort Ann Village was organized about twenty-seven years ago. It has only about twenty-five members, and they have been without a Pastor for several years. There is also a Protestant Methodist Church a short distance North of West Fort Ann; but we were unable to obtain any statistics in reference to it.



ALABAMA BY CAM



MAP OF WHITEHALL.

WHITEHALL.

This town, bearing the name of Skeneesborough, was organized in 1778. It derived its name from Major Skeene, who held a grant of land from England. The town and large tracts adjoining it were embraced in the grant.

The surface of the town is diversified. The soil is principally stiff clay, well adapted to grass. Wood Creek, the largest stream that passes through this town, runs in a northerly direction through Fort Ann, and empties into Lake Champlain at Whitehall Village, where it affords all necessary milling privileges.

Whitehall Village, which is the only business place in the town, will be described in another part of this work. The public roads, except the Granville Turnpike, are generally, at most seasons of the year, in very bad condition. Plank roads are much needed.

Whitehall is bounded on the North by Dresden and Vermont, on the East by Hampton, on the South by Granville and Fort Ann, and on the West by Fort Ann. The population, according to the Census of 1845 was 3,954—males, 1,976; females, 1,978. Number of Acres of improved land, 17,666. The quantity of Grain raised in one year was as follows: Barley, 192 bushels; Peas, 2,312; Beans, 143; Buckwheat, 765; Turnips, 143; Potatoes, 33,695; Wheat, 1,331; Corn, 13,579; Rye, 2,262; Oats, 29,076; Flax, 455 lbs. Number of Head of Neat Cattle, 3,140. Cows, 1,350; Horses, 711; Sheep, 13,791; Hogs, 1,527.

We annex the names of those who held the principal offices while the town was called Skeenesborough. In 1778 Levi Stockwell and Daniel Brundage were elected Suprvisors; James Burroughs, Town Clerk; Zebulon Tubbs, Thomas Wilson, and Joseph Earle, Assessors; William Higley, Constable. Daniel Brundage was elected Supervisor in 1779, Levi Stockwell in 1780, Silas Childs in 1782, 1783 and 1784, James Burroughs, 1884. In 1781 and 1785 the names of the Supervisors were not recorded.

The principal officers who have served since the name of the town was changed from Skeenesborough to Whitehall, are as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

Daniel Earle,	1786	Melancthon Wheeler,	1816
Joel Adams,	1786	to 1820, inclusive.	
Jeremiah Burroughs,	1787	Daniel Earle,	1821
Cornelius Jones,	1788	to 1833 inclusive.	
do	1789	George Barney,	1834
do	1790	to 1840, inclusive.	
do	1791	E. A. Martin,	1841
Thomas Lyon,	1792	to 1843, inclusive.	
Daniel Earle,	1793	Dennis Jones,	1844
Jeremiah Burroughs,	1794	John H. Boyd,	1845
to 1797, inclusive.		P. C. Hitchcock,	1846
Nathaniel Earle,	1798	do	1847
do	1799	John H. Boyd,	1848
Daniel Earle,	1800	do	1849
to 1815, inclusive.		Dan S. Wright,	1850

TOWN CLERKS.

James Burroughs,	1779	Asa Noyes,	1792
do	1780	do	1793
Not recorded,	1781	George Ackley,	1794
James Burroughs,	1782	to 1797, inclusive.	
to 1784, inclusive.		Gideon Taft,	1798
Not recorded,	1785	to 1802, inclusive.	
Isaac Danks,	1786	George Ackley,	1803
B. Richardson,	1787	Gideon Taft,	1804
to 1791, inclusive.		to 1807, inclusive.	

Nathaniel Hall,	1808	E. W. Parker,	1834
to 1821, inclusive.		do	1835
Justin Smith,	1322	Gideon Taft,	1836
Nathaniel Hall,	1823	to 1840, inclusive.	
to 1825, inclusive.		Andrew Anderson,	1841
Gideon Taft,	1826	to 1844, inclusive.	
to 1830, inclusive.		Robert Doig, jr.,	1845
J. G. Buel,	1831	to 1847, inclusive.	
Gideon Taft,	1832	Henry Gibson,	1848
James Caldwell,	1833	Horatio N. Parker,	1850

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ransom Harlow,	1830	Robert Doig, jr.,	1841
William H. Parker,	1831	do	1842
Ransom Harlow,	1831	Renselaer Wright,	1843
John H. Boyd,	1832	do	1844
Jacob Searl,	1833	Henry Gaylord,	1845
J. R. Smith,	1834	Robert Doig, jr.,	1846
Henry Gaylord,	1835	Horace Stowell,	1847
John H. Boyd,	1836	——— Fish,	1848
Dennis Jones,	1837	Henry Gaylord,	1849
do	1838	——— Fish,	1849
Henry Gaylord,	1839	Robert Doig, jr.,	1850
John H. Boyd,	1840		

VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL.

This is the largest village in the County, and is so situated, at the head of Lake Champlain, that the whole business between New York and Canada passes through it; consequently, the place must still continue to grow. The village is necessarily built on an uneven, rocky foundation, and at wet seasons of the year the streets are very muddy, the soil being composed of stiff clay. It contains five Churches, (one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Baptist, one Episcopal and one Catholic,) two Printing Offices, two Banks, four Hotels, a Post Office, two Lodges and one Encampment of Odd Fellows, one Division of Sons of Temperance, and one Tent of Rechabites.

This village was incorporated in 1820. Its present population,

according to the Census just completed, is 3,234—males, 1,591; females, 1,643. The oldest person in the village is 87. Only six persons exceed 80. The Saratoga and Washington Rail Road, and the Northern Canal terminate at this place. A Tunnel is being constructed through about the centre of the village, in order that passengers may be conveyed directly to the boats. The length of the Tunnel is about 700 feet; the depth, at the deepest place, 53 feet, and the cost of constructing it will be \$100,000. The Rutland Rail Road enters the village at the extreme South end of it. It is completed for nearly a mile, and is handsomely constructed, under the supervision of P. H. Green, Esq., Engineer.

The first settler in the village was Major Skeene, who remained here until 1775, when, being a royalist, he was taken prisoner, with his family, by a detachment of Volunteers from Connecticut.*

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Wright,
Kirby & Monro,
House & Turner.

CLOTHING STORES.

L. Jacobs & Co.

PROVISION STORE.

S. Carver & Son.

PRINTERS.

H. T. Blanchard, (Chronicle, 9th
Vol.,)

Watkins & Murray, (Democrat,
5th Vol.)

BOOK SELLERS.

House & Turner,
Dan S. Wright.

LAWYERS.

John H. Boyd,
Robert Doig, jr.,
A. T. Bush,
David Wilson,
Henry Gibson,
Joseph Potter,
E. E. Davis,
Fletcher Park,
J. D. Blount,
O. F. Davis.

HAT AND CAP STORES.

J. T. Buel,
C. W. Anderson.

PLASTER MILL.

A. Martin.

* It is reported that in order to retain possession of property that he was to hold "while his wife remained above ground," he had her body placed in a leaden coffin after she died, and kept her in his house until he was arrested, when she was buried in a door-yard now in possession of one of the citizens.

MERCHANTS.

James H. H. Parke,
 M. J. Myers & Co., (Forwarding,)
 John C. Adams, (Hardware,)
 A. A. Johnson,
 John Kirtland,
 James McGhee,
 Bascom & Gaylord,
 L. Jacobs,
 Orson Day,
 S. T. & H. C. Jillson,
 Kirby & Monro,
 A. H. Griswold, (Storing,)
 D. M. Russeque,
 R. C. Johnson,
 John C. Black, (Forwarding,)
 A. Martin & Co.,
 M. Ostheim,
 W. F. McGhee,
 J. C. Burdet, (Agent,)
 R. C. Johnson,
 J. C. Griswold,
 J. Polley & Son.

HOTEL KEEPERS.

Joseph Allen, (Phoenix Hotel,)
 A. Gerald, (Mansion House,)
 Messrs. Scovill (Union States,)
 Hitchens, (American,)
 E. Dills,
 G. E. Dunson,
 William Connor,

TIN AND SHEET IRON SHOPS.

D. P. & L. N. Nye,
 H. Blin.
 G. S. Griswold,
 John B. Merritt.

CARPET FACTORY.

William Wait.

GROCERS.

J. Hart,
 J. McClency.
 William McLachlin,
 Simon Green,
 Cyrus B. Jilson,
 Stephen Carver,
 Elijah Weaver,
 Dwight & Brown, (Forwarding,)
 William Patterson. (Toy,)
 E. H. Bartlett,
 F. Schuyler,
 James R. Broughton,
 F. Warren,
 G. E. Dunson,
 D. H. Tallmon,
 Vaughn & Co.
 J. T. Buel, (Toy,)
 A. Martin & Co.,
 William Mitchell,
 N. T. Jillson,
 H. Allen,
 Edward Wells,
 ——— Prindle.

BLACKSMITHS.

K. Goodwin,
 J. Madigan,
 W. Fosdick,
 H. Day,
 P. Wells,
 William Aller.

BOOT AND SHOE STORES.

F. H. Griswold, (Agent.)
 C. W. Andrus,
 Charles Chapin.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

D. P. & L. N. Nye,
 A. N. & W. D. Merrills,

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Monro,
 " Woodward,
 " Hubbard,
 " Kirby,
 " Wright,
 " Twitchell, (Dentist,)
 " Porter,
 " Root,
 " Ira Wright, (Homœopathy,)
 " Wolcott,
 " Harrington, (Dentist.)

HARNESS MAKERS.

D. Penfield,
 S. T. & H. C. Jillson,
 J. McClure.

WAGON MAKERS.

A. G. Bristol,
 J. Greenough,
 J. C. Bristol,
 H. G. Starr.

BARBERS.

J. Benjamin,
 F. Schuyler,
 J. Lloyd,
 E. Brown,
 G. Davis,
 G. S. Moore.

BAKERS.

E. Wells,
 J. Wilkinson.

JEWELLERS.

H. A. Griswold,
 Joseph Bunce.

MILLER.

Thaddeus T. Cozzens.

MACHINIST.

Elisha Scott.

MILLINERS.

Mrs. McCoun,
 Mrs. C. Miller,
 Mrs. Church.

TAILORS.

Edward Klegg,
 E. Lusher,
 A. McNeely,
 E. & A. Austin.

PACKET AND TOWING OFFICE.

Eddy & Mann,

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

H. B. Marsh.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS.

S. M. & J. S. Sherman.

TANNERS.

S. T. & H. C. Jillson.

MEAT MARKETS.

Smith & Osgood,
 S. T. Jillson,
 ——— Bartlett.

LIVERY STABLE.

Lucius Wilkinson.

CARPENTERS.

Charles Wright,
 T. H. Clark,
 H. R. Ormsbee,
 ——— Swan,
 Wilson Baker,
 Charles Valient,
 Lewis Landruff,
 D. Blanchard,
 Geo. Baker,
 Josiah Hart.

AXE-HELVE TURNING SHOP.

William Mitchell,

WOOD TURNER.

J. Moore.

CABINET ROOMS.

M. Richardson,
John Bennett,
J. C. & T. D. Chapman,
Curtis Adams,
J. K. Hall.

SHOE MAKERS.

James Tierney,
Thomas & Co.,
S. T. & H. C. Jillson,
Fordice H. Griswold.

FORWARDERS.

Hooker & Co.,
Travis & Co.

MARBLE SHOP.

M. Collins.

GUN SMITH.

Alonzo Selden,

The Whitehall Post Office was established in 1796. W. G. Wolcott is the present Post Master.

W. W. Cook's Planing Machine is located between East Bay and the Lake.

The Commercial Bank of Whitehall went into operation on the 15th of Aug., 1849, with a capital of \$108,200. The circulating notes of the Bank are secured wholly by Stock of this State and of the United States, deposited with the Comptroller. The following are the names of the Directors: A. H. Griswold, O. F. Blount, W. W. Cook, M. O. Blin, G. A. Austin, M. T. Clough, H. G. Tisdale, H. N. Graves, H. G. Hewitt, S. Corning, C. Boardman, R. C. Johnson, and T. T. Vaughan. The Officers are, A. H. Griswold, President, O. F. Blount, Vice President, and C. M. Davison, Cashier.

The Bank of Whitehall was established in 1831. H. W. Palmer is the present Cashier, and D. Jones the President. These are all the statistics we could obtain.

Champlain Division, No. 267, Sons of Temperance, has been instituted about two years. Whitehall Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in 1841. Kashaguana Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in 1848. Horicon Encampment, I. O. of O. F., was instituted some time since. There is a Tent of Rechabites in the Village.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WHITEHALL.

This Church was organized in 1840. Elder Hotchkiss, from East Poultney, Vt., was the first officiating minister. He was employed here only half of the time. In 1842 Elder Haskel was called to preside over the Church. In 1847 Elder Grant was called; but soon after Elder Cannon was settled, and is still Pastor. The first

Clerk was W. W. Cook. Present Clerk—H. Reynolds, Treasurer—W. F. Cook.

This Church commenced under rather unfavorable circumstances. The prospects were at first discouraging; but the Church is now in a prosperous condition. The present number of members is about 50. In 1847 they purchased the Church building from the Episcopalians, for the sum of \$2000. This building was erected in 1837, at a cost of about \$5000. The bell cost \$400.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1819, though as early as 1810 a Church was organized under the name of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, with Rev. Mr. White as Pastor. Mr. White left in 1812, and for six or eight years afterwards the Church had no stated preaching. The Associate Reformed Church was finally disbanded; and the present Church organized, chiefly from its remaining officers and members, five of whom were males, and nine females. For nearly three years after the organization they were without a Pastor. The pulpit was supplied for a short time by Dr. Peters and Rev. Mr. Knox; and during the year 1821 Rev. Ralph Robinson preached every alternate Sabbath. This may be considered the first stated preaching after the removal of Mr. White. The Rev. John R. Coe, the first Pastor of the present Church, was installed in 1822. He officiated until 1823, when he died, aged 24 years. Rev. John Kennedy, the second Pastor, was installed in 1824. He was a native of Ireland, and a popular speaker. During his ministry large accessions were made to the Church, there being an increase of 130 members. 31 were removed by death, dismission and suspension, leaving the total number in communion 146. Mr. Kennedy was dismissed in 1832. He was in the same year succeeded by Rev. Archibald Fleming, who served until 1837, when he was dismissed. Rev. Lewis Kellogg took charge of the Church in 1837, and is still its Pastor. During the 13 years he has officiated the number of members has increased nearly two-fold. There are now nearly 300 communicants.

The timber for the Church edifice was collected by Gen. Williams in 1806. Gen. Williams died before its erection; but a year or two afterwards his widow and son (Col. John William, now residing in

Salem,) completed the building, and presented to the Society a lot of land from which \$2000 were realized. The building was taken down in 1826, and a new one constructed on its present site. In 1838 it was enlarged, and a Lecture Room was added to it in 1842. The efforts of the late Peter J. H. Myers probably conduced much to the prosperity of the Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organized in the year 1823. It then consisted of one male and four female members, and after its formation it was regularly visited by Circuit Preachers. In 1823 Rev. George Smith was the preacher in charge; in 1824, Rev. Orrin Pier; in 1826, Rev Elijah Crain; in 1827, Rev Wesley P Lake; in 1828, Rev Hiram Meeker; in 1829, Rev James Quinlan; in 1830, Rev Elijah Crawford; in 1831, Rev Samuel Covel; in 1832 and 1833, Rev E. Andrews; in 1834 and 1835, Rev J. M. Weaver; in 1836 and 1837, Rev C. R. Wilkins; in 1838, Rev P. P. Harrower; in 1839, Rev W. B. Wood; in 1840, Rev James Caughney; in 1841, Rev Daniel F Page; in 1842 and 1843, Rev John Haslan; in 1844, Rev Thomas F Kirby; in 1845, Rev Russel Z Mason; in 1846, Rev R U Robertson; in 1847, Rev Bishop Isabell; in 1848, Rev Daniel F Page, (who died at this station;) in 1849, Rev M M Ludlam; in 1850, Rev W Amer, who is the preacher now in charge. The present Stewards are D Baldwin, N Monroe, W Lyons, Ira Lacca and Jason Miller. The present number of members is 70. The Church edifice was built of brick, and has recently been repaired and improved at an expense of \$2000.

☞ There is an Episcopal Church and Society in Whitehall; but not having access to the records we are unable to give any statistics.

☞ There is also a Catholic Church there, but we could not obtain any reliable information relative to its history.

WHITEHALL ACADEMY.

This Institution was established and incorporated by the Regents of the University of this State, in the Fall of 1848.

Present value of Academy Buildings and Lot,	\$3,367 00
Value of Library,	164 88

Value of Philosophical Apparatus, - - - - - 169 90

Whole number of Students, first term, 76

“ “ “ term ending April 10 1850, 105

The following are the names of the Trustees, all of whom, except Joseph Jillson, are Members of the present Board: Hiram Eddy, President; Atherton Hall, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev L Kellog, John H Boyd, W W Cook, Joseph Potter, Robert Doig, jr, L Root, W E Caldwell, A H Griswold, Geo S Griswold, Oliver Bascom, Anson Parks, Mason O Blin, Justin A Smith, G Dayton.

The present Teachers are, Werden Reynolds, A M, Principal; Miss Mary J Mills, Preceptress; Miss Harriet Wood, Teacher of Music and Drawing.



MAP OF DRESDEN.



MAP OF DRESDEN

DRESDEN.

This town and Putnam were originally included in Westfield, and were afterwards set off as one town. In 1823 the town was divided and Dresden organized. It is bounded on the North by Putnam, East by Lake Champlain, South by Whitehall, and West by Lake George. It is a wild, mountainous township, abounding with Bears and Wolves. Deer are occasionally seen. It is covered with a heavy growth of timber, and is situated between Lakes Champlain and George. The average width of the territory, between the Lakes, is about six miles; consequently the township ought to be considered of more value for its timber than it is at present. A very few acres of land are under cultivation. The town is so difficult of access that it is almost impossible to get to it, except by way of the Lakes. It contains no places of business, but has about thirty saw-mills. There is no Grist-mill, Tavern, Store or Grocery in the town, and no landing for Steamboats. The town is also destitute of a Post Office, and the people get their letters and papers at Whitehall. The Baptist Church is the only one in Dresden.

In 1845 the population was 674—males, 369; females, 305. Number of acres of cleared land, 4,519. The amount of Grain raised in one year was as follows: Barley, 23 bushels; Peas, 875; Beans, 61; Buckwheat, 292; Turnips, 102; Potatoes, 1,250; Wheat, 686; Corn, 2,571; Rye, 632; Oats, 4,758; Flax, 121 lbs. Head of Neat Cattle, 815; Cows, 297; Horses, 142; Sheep, 1,725; Hogs, 338.

We annex a list of the principal Town Officers since the organization.

SUPERVISORS.

Isaac Boomer,	1823	Hiram Beldin,	1842
Daty Allen,	1824	Darius Jones,	1843
do	1825	Jonathan F. McIntyre,	1844
Elnathan Benjamin,	1826	Darius Jones,	1845
Palmer Blunt,	1827	Ralph Barber,	1846
Elnathan Benjamin,	1828	do	1847
to 1830, inclusive.		Not recorded,	1848
David Barrett,	1831	Harvey Hewet,	1849
to 1841, inclusive.		Abraham O. Clements,	1850

TOWN CLERKS.

Daty Allen,	1823	Benjamin Benjamin,	1838
Abraham Clements,	1824	to 1841, inclusive-	
to 1826, inclusive-		Darius Jones,	1842
Elnathan Benjamin,	1827	William Snody,	1843
Daty Allen,	1828	to 1845, inclusive.	
David Barret,	1829	Luther Carter,	1846
Amos Slater,	1830	do	1847
Ralph Barber,	1831	Samuel O- Welch,	1848
do	1832	David Barrett,	1849
Duthan Benjamin,	1833	Luther Carter,	1850
to 1837, inclusive-			

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ralph Barber,	1831	Darius Jones,	1839
R- C- Beebe,	1831	Roswell C. Beebe,	1840
Abraham Clements,	1831	David Barrett,	1840
Daniel Snody,	1832	William Snody,	1841
David Barrett,	1832	Hiram Beldin,	1842
Lyman Allen,	1832	Arnold Hewet,	1843
Duthan Benjamin,	1833	David Barrett,	1844
Roswell C. Beebe,	1833	William Snody,	1845
John H. Waters,	1834	George Buchanan,	1846
Ralph Barber,	1834	Amariah Taft,	1847
John C. Burgess,	1834	David Barrett,	1848
John H. Waters,	1835	Eleazer McMore,	1848
David Barrett,	1836	Samuel O. Welch,	1849
Hiram Beldin,	1837	Ralph Barber,	1850
Ralph Barber,	1838		

BAPTIST CHURCH OF DRESDEN.

This Church appears to be of recent origin. The new edifice, just completed, is located near the shore of Lake Champlain, about seven miles North of Whitehall village, and two South of the residence of David Barrett, Esq. The Rev C H Green is the present Pastor, and William Snody the Clerk. The present number of communicants is 42.



PLATE 10. 1898



MAP OF PUTNAM.

PUTNAM.

This town was organized in 1806. It was named after Gen. Putnam on account of its having been the scene of some of that brave officer's exploits during the Revolutionary War. The town originally belonged to Westfield. It is at the Northern extremity of the County, and is bounded as follows: North by Ticonderoga, East by Lake Champlain, South by Dresden, and West by Lake George. The first settlers were principally emigrants from Scotland. The original grant of the township land belonged to Alexander Turner, but was subsequently purchased by John Williams, and called "John Williams' Great Patent." Among the first settlers were Obadiah Blake, Robert Cummings, John Blair, William Hutton, George Easton, Peletiah Bugbee, John Butterfield and Josiah Clark. Like Dresden, this town is mountainous; but in the Northern part of it there are several excellent farms. The principal business of the town is done at Putnam Corners. The town contains a Post-Office and two Churches, (one Associate and one Free Will Baptist.)

The population, according to the Census of 1845 was 783—males, 406; females, 377. Number of acres of occupied land, 7,058. The quantity of Grain raised in one year was as follows: Barley, 49 bushels; Peas, 1,040; Beans, 33; Buckwheat, 437; Turnips, 70; Potatoes, 9,186; Wheat, 2,446; Corn, 2,340; Rye, 987; Oats, 9,331; Flax, 456 lbs. Number of Neat Cattle, 1,481; Cows, 518; Horses, 233; Sheep, 5,260; Hogs, 467.

We give below a list of the principal Town Officers from its organization to the present time :

SUPERVISORS.

John Gourlay,	1806	Alexander McLaughlin,	1830
to 1810, inclusive.		Alexander Robertson,	1831
James Burnet,	1811	to 1834, inclusive.	
do	1812	Andrew Mickle John,	1835
Robert Cummings,	1813	Robert Wright,	1836
do	1814	Alexander Robertson,	1837
do	1815	James Blair,	1838
Alexander McLaughlin,	1816	do	1839
do	1817	William Hutton,	1840
David Congdon,	1818	do	1841
do	1819	William G. Corbet,	1842
Alexander McLaughlin,	1820	do	1843
David Congdon,	1821	John Wright,	1844
Peter Hutton,	1822	do	1845
Not recorded,	1823	John Backus,	1846
Peter Hutton,	1824	Alexander Wiley,	1847
do	1825	do	1848
Robert Easton,	1826	William G. Corbet,	1849
to 1829, inclusive.		Robert Patterson,	1850

TOWN CLERKS.

George Wiley,	1806	Daniel Williamson,	1832
to 1817, inclusive.		do	1833
Freeman Clark,	1818	James Blair,	1834
do	1819	George Wiley,	1835
George Wiley,	1820	to 1838, inclusive.	
Anthony Welch,	1821	William Hutton,	1839
George Wiley,	1822	George Wiley,	1840
Not recorded,	1823	to 1842, inclusive.	
Abel Comstock,	1824	William M. Wiley,	1843
do	1825	William E. Woodstock,	1844
Alexander Robertson,	1826	William G. Corbet,	1845
to 1828, inclusive.		to 1847, inclusive.	
George Wiley,	1829	James Burnet,	1848
do	1830	James McLaughlin,	1849
do	1831	do	1850

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Blair,	1830	Alexander Robertson,	1841
Anthony D. Welch,	1831	Daniel McLaughlin,	1842
Abel Comstock,	1832	James Blair,	1842
Alexander McLaughlin,	1833	William Hutton,	1843
James Blair,	1834	Alexander Robertson,	1844
Robert Wright,	1834	Jasper Shear,	1844
Anthony D. Welch,	1835	Alexander Wiley,	1845
Andrew Mickle John,	1835	James Blair,	1846
George Wiley,	1836	William Hutton,	1847
James Cummings,	1837	Robert Patterson, jr ,	1848
Alexander Wiley,	1838	Alexander Wiley,	1849
Jasper Shear,	1838	James Blair,	1850
Robert Patterson, jr.,	1839	William McArthur,	1850
Alexander Robertson,	1840		

PUTNAM CORNERS.

This is a small place containing, perhaps, 150 or 200 inhabitants. It also contains a Post Office, a Hotel, and two Stores. It is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles West of Lake Champlain, and about 4 miles East of Lake George. Distance from Whitehall, 20 miles. Distance to Ticonderoga, about 5 miles. This village is surrounded by enterprizing farmers, and the land is of as good a quality as any in the County. The Landing near this place, on Lake Champlain, is called Kinyon's Bay, or Benson's Landing.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.

William G. Corbet,
James Burnett.

PHYSICIANS.

Samuel W. Haynes,
Ezra B. Francisco.

POST MASTER.

William G. Corbet.

TAVERN KEEPER.

George Mickle John.

BLACKSMITH.

Solomon French.

The Putnam Post Office was established about thirty years ago. The mail arrives daily. James Miller was the first Post Master, George Burnet the second, William G. Corbet the 3d, and James Burnet the 4th, and William G. Corbet the 5th.

About one mile South of Putnam Corners is a Hotel, kept by Dan-

iel Williamson, jr., and a Blacksmith Shop, occupied by George Record. Also, Wagon Shop and Turning Works.

About two miles still farther South there is a Blacksmith Shop, occupied by Henry Deddrick.

ASSOCIATE CHURCH.

A Society of this denomination existed in this town for several years before a regular organization was effected. In 1819 it was regularly organized, and November 4th in the same year the Presbytery met and ordained Rev. James Miller. The ordination Sermon was preached by Rev. Alexander Bullions, D. D., now a resident of Cambridge. Rev. Peter Bullions preached in the afternoon. In 1823 Rev. Alexander Gordon became Pastor of the Church. Rev. Isaac Law is the present minister. The first Ruling Elders were Alexander McLaughlin, John Gourlay and William Shiell. In 1823 Adam Darling, Robert Shiell and John W. Graham acted as Elders. The present Elders are John Gourlay, James Cummings, James Burnet, James McLaughlin, Joseph Thompson and Robert Simpson. The Church edifice is located one mile and a half North of Putnam Corners, on the road leading to Ticonderoga, and is built of brick. The present number of members is about 100. The Lot and Parsonage cost \$1,800

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is a small Church located in the South part of Putnam, in the valley between the two mountains bordering on Lakes Champlain and George. The denomination has but few members in the County. It is said that there is a Society in Fort Ann, but we did not hear of it while travelling through that town recently. The discipline of this sect is similar to that of the Methodists. The Free Will Baptists, however, believe immersion to be the only proper method of baptism. This Society was organized about twenty years ago by Rev. Charles Bowles, a colored minister. About that time Rev. John S. Carter was settled. He remained but a short time, and after he left the pulpit was occasionally supplied for several years by ministers from abroad. The names of those who officiated at different times are Leland Huntley, Samuel Hart, Samuel Keneston, Alanson Kelburn, R. L. Harvey and L. E. Bixby. The present officiating minister is Henry Beldin. The first Deacons

were Silas Roberts, John Backus, and Cornelius G. Vandenberg. Trustees—John Backus, Jeremiah Beldin and Henry Deddrick. Present Clerk—Henry Beldin. The present number of members is forty. The Church edifice is small, but was built with much taste. It was erected in 1841 at a cost of \$600.

OMISSIONS.

In giving the Business Directory of Galesville we omitted to mention Jacob Owen's Axe establishment. Mr. Owen has an extensive patronage in repairing axes and other edge tools. His establishment is of great benefit to the surrounding country.

We also neglected to state that George Forbush carries on the Boot and Shoe business in Washington Place, Union Village.

PUBLIC ENTERPRIZES.

The Telegraph from Troy to Whitehall, through Union Village, Cambridge, Salem, Granville, &c., is useless—the stations North of Schaghticoke being out of order.

The Troy and Rutland Rail Road, through Cambridge Salem, Granville, &c., is under contract, and the work is fast progressing.

The Saratoga and Washington Rail Road passes through Fort Edward and Fort Ann to Whitehall, and is said to be a paying Road.

GRANVILLE.

(Continued from Page 188.)

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was organized in August, 1784. It appears from the records that the first meeting held for the purpose of organizing the Church assembled at the honse of John Stewart, near what is called Middle Granville, on the 18th of August, in the year above named. At the time of its organization there were but twenty-two members. In January, 1785, Richard Sill was called to the ministry, and in 1792 Elder Dodge was called and officiated as Pastor until September 13th, 1800, when he was succeeded by Elder Holly. On the 24th of July, 1802, Elder Sawyer was called. He officiated until about the year 1807, when he was succeeded by Samuel Rowley, who was silenced in 1817 for disorderly conduct. On the 28th of November, 1822, Elder Dillaway took the Pastoral charge of the Church, and in January, 1834, was succeeded Rev. J. C. Stott. Elder Norris became Pastor on the 19th of December, 1834; Elder Bryant in 1835; Elder Ransom M. Sawyer in 1838, who officiated for a short time and was succeeded by Elder Samuel C. Dillaway. In 1841 Elder Delana took charge of the Church. In the following year Elder Ewer was settled. He remained a short time, and was followed by Elder Harvey. In June, 1846, Rev. S. Grant was called to the ministry and ordained as Pastor of the Church, and in September, 1849, Elder William Hutchinson was called, and is still

Pastor. The Meeting House was erected in 1802, about three quarters of a mile East of North Granville Village. The present number of members is 168.

First Deacons—Jonathan Brown, ——— Caulkins, Benjamin Baker. Second Deacons—Jacob Savage, Job Leonard, Samuel Standish, Z. Waldow. Present Deacons—Truman Mason, Albert Kendrick, Comer Mason.

Clerks—Benjamin Baker, sen., Samuel Everts, Elisha Sill, Calvin Needham, Jesse Averil, Harry Reynolds, Jacob Savage, Warner Wright, Linus R. Mason, Aaron C. Mason, and William R. Robbins, who is the present Clerk.

Present Trustees—Comer Mason, Charles G. Baker, William Rhodes, Amos Mason, Franklin Wyman, William R. Robbins.

KINGSBURY.

(Continued from Page 156.)

KINGSBURY VILLAGE.

This is a small place five miles North of Sandy Hill. It contains a Post Office, a Baptist Church, Store, Hotel, &c. ——— Derby keeps the Store, and C. B. Vaughn the Hotel. The place formerly contained two Stores and several Mechanic's Shops, and did much more business than it does now.

The Kingsbury Post Office was established here about the year 1810. Jonathan Bellamy was the first Post Master. He was succeeded by Gabriel T. Leggett. William A. Vaughn, James F. Acker and Thomas A. Sherwood. Charles B. Vaughn is the present P. M.

SMITH'S BASIN.

This is a small settlement on the Northern Canal about four miles north-east of Sandy Hill. It contains a Store, Grocery, Tavern, and several Mechanics' Shops.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

Ezekiel Smith.

GROCER AND TAVERN KEEPER,

E. Smith.

WAGON MAKER.

Morris Mead.

BLACKSMITH.

Morris Mead.

The Post Office at this place was established in 1849, and L. C. Holmes was appointed Post Master. He still holds the office.

PATTEN'S MILLS.

This is a small place situated about five miles north from Sandy Hill. It contains a Post Office, Store, Grist Mill, &c.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANT.

James W. Harvey.

MILLER.

E. E. Palmer.

BLACKSMITH.

Joseph Savory

PHYSICIAN.

Danforth Edmunds.

WAGON MAKER

E. H. Orcut.

SHOE MAKER

——— Nimms.

The Patten's Mills Post Office was established about the year 1833. Benjamin Frost was the 1st P. M., Samuel Adams the 2d, James W. Harvey the 3d, and present incumbent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church at Sandy Hill has a large number of members, and is in a prosperous condition. Rev. George Taylor is the present. We are unable to give the history of this Church, in consequence of having mislaid the statistics we received.

There is also a Baptist Church at Kingsbury, and another at Adam-ville, on the line between this town and Hartford; but we were unable to obtain anything concerning their history.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

FIRST JUDGES.

The following are the names of those who have served as First Judges of the County since the year 1800 :

Ebenezer Clark,	John Willard,
Anthony I. Blanchard,	John McLean,
John L. Wendell,	Martin Lee, (present Judge.)
Roswell Weston,*	

From 1786 until 1800, the First Judges were Alexander Webster, Ebenezer Russell and David Hopkins.

SIDE JUDGES.

We copy from the Records the following names of those who have acted as Side Judges since the organization of the Courts :

David Hopkins,	Melancthon Wheeler,
Edward Savage,	Joseph Boies,
Micajah Pettit,	Benjamin F. Skinner,
Stephen Thorn,	Charles F. Ingalls,
John McLean, sen.,	George W. Germain,
Zina Hitchcock,	William H. Parker,
Asa Fitch,	Luther J. Howe,
Henry C. Martindale,	John McLean,
Simon Stevens, jr.,	Solomon S. Cowen,
Jonathan Sprague,	Luther Wait,
John Moss,	Albert L. Baker,
Jacob Holmes,	James I. Lourie.

The names of others may appear on the list of Justices, though they are not recorded as Judges. The Records do not state the precise time the several Judges were in office.

*Although Mr. Weston's name appears in this connection, we are not certain that he was First Judge.

ASSISTANT JUSTICES.

We annex a list of the Justices who officiated at the Courts from 1786 until 1827. They were sometimes recorded as Assistant Judges, but most frequently as Assistant Justices :

Moses Martin,	Edward Savage,
Albert Baker,	Daniel Earl,
Aaron Fuller,	Charles Kane,
John McAllister,	Daniel Mason,
John Rowan,	John Kincade,
Adiel Sherwood,	Walter Raleigh,
Samuel Crossett,	Thomas Smith,
Gideon Warren,	Zina Hitchcock,
James Randolph,	John Honeywood,
James Randall,	David Thomas,
Nathaniel Hall,	Mathias Ogden,
William Roberts,	Samuel Crosier,
John Williams,	John Harroun,
Asahel Hitchcock,	John Gray,
Sidney Hay,	Asaph Cook,
Job Whipple,	Samuel Crosset,
William Reid,	Asahel Hodge,
Jeremiah Russell,	Charles Kane,
Joel Adams,	Edward Savage,
✓ Seth Sherwood,	John McLean,
John Younglove,	David Thomas,
Stanton Tefft,	John Vernon,
John Whorter,	Simon Stevens, jr.,
Edmund Wells,	David Hopkins,
Samuel Beman,	Jason Kellogg,
Thomas Dennis,	Stephen Thorn,
John Hamilton,	John Rowan,
Thomas Bellows,	Isaac Sargant,
Daniel Curtis,	William Robards,
Edward Harris,	Nathan Wilson,
Phineas Freeman,	Anthony I. Blanchard,
Ebenezer Clark,	James Green,
Stephen Thorn,	Leonard Gibbs,
Manning Bull,	William Porter,

Jonathan Woods,
 Alexander Simpson,
 ——— Van Schaick,
 R. Whallon,
 Jonathan Dorr,
 Asa Fitch,
 William Livingston,
 Jacob Holmes.
 William Adams,
 John Thomas,
 Samuel T. Shepherd,
 William Williams,
 Jonathan Mosher,
 John Reid,
 Abner Stone,
 Jonathan Sprague,
 John C. Parker,
 John P. Becker,
 Henry C. Martindale,
 Henry Mattison,

Paul Dennis,
 Joseph Stewart,
 Alexander McDougall,
 Martin Lee.
 James McNaughton,
 John Willard,
 David Sill,
 John L. Wendell,
 John Baker,
 Philo Curtis,
 Silas D. Kellogg,
 Alexander Robertson
 Benjamin F. Skinner,
 Roswell Weston,
 George W. Germain,
 James B. Gibson,
 James Coon,
 David A. Boies.
 John Norton,

We cannot ascertain from the Records the years that the several Justices officiated, nor their places of residence.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following persons have officiated as Justices of the Peace, though their names do not appear on the Court Record :

Allen Dwinnolds, Joseph Stewart, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Lacey, Duty Sayles, Wareham Hastings, Paul Dennis, Jesse Fairchilds, Austin Wells, William J. Joslin, William Briggs, James Hill, James Irvine, David Sprague, Paul Cornell, and Jesse Pratt, of the Old Town of Cambridge. Eraspus Fulsom, Marmaduke Whipple and Lewis Shearer, of Greenwich. James Tefft and James S. Tefft, of Easton. Stephen Ransom, of Salem. Lyman Hall, of Hartford.

SHERIFFS.

We annex the names of those who have held the office of Sheriff since the County was organized. No record having been kept, we are unable to state the time they officiated :

1st. ——— Stone,	9th. Benjamin Ferris,
2d. David Woods,	10th. Philander C. Hitchcock,
3d. Manning Bull,	11th. Leonard Wells,
4th. John Doty,	12th. Horace Stowel,
5th. John Gale,	13th. Daniel T. Payne,
6th. William McFarland,	14th. William A. Russell, (pres-
7th. Warren F. Hitchcock,	ent Sheriff.)
8th. Darius Sherrill,	

But two persons have been hung since the organization of the County. Their names were Holmes and Qua; and they were executed by Sheriff's Stone and Woods.

ERRATA.

Page 11 —Among the Post Masters, read William Henry instead of William Henney. Moses H. White was the 4th P.-M., and Jonathan K. Horton the 5th.

Page 14.—Rev. Josiah B Grenell was installed in 1847, instead of 1849.

Page 19 —James K. Hyatt should appear as Trustee, instead of Francis K. Hyatt.

Page 40 —In the 2d line read, about one mile east of Barker's Grove, instead of about one mile north of Beadle & Baker's Store.

Page 51.—Archibald M. Rowan was Town Clerk, and not Archibald M. Bowan.

Page 52.—The Justice and Town Superintendent was Mason Martin, and not Martin Mason.

Page 75.—Under the head of Shoe Shops read James Archibald, instead of John Archibald.

Page 88.—Joseph Branch and John McLean should appear as Post Masters before Nathan Collins and others.

Page 98.—Among the first settlers read John Younglove, instead of John Young. The same on page 104.

Page 102.—Read Dyer P. Sisson, instead of David P. Sisson.

Page 103.—The Post Office was established in 1833, instead of 1823.

Page 105.—The first Pastor was Samuel, instead of James Covel.

Page 106 —Read Amon, instead of Anson Fowler. The same on page 108.

Page 108.—Read Increase Mosely, instead of Increase Moses; and for Justus Dalu, read Justus Dalee.

Page 109.—Read Nathaniel S. instead of Nathaniel J. Prime.

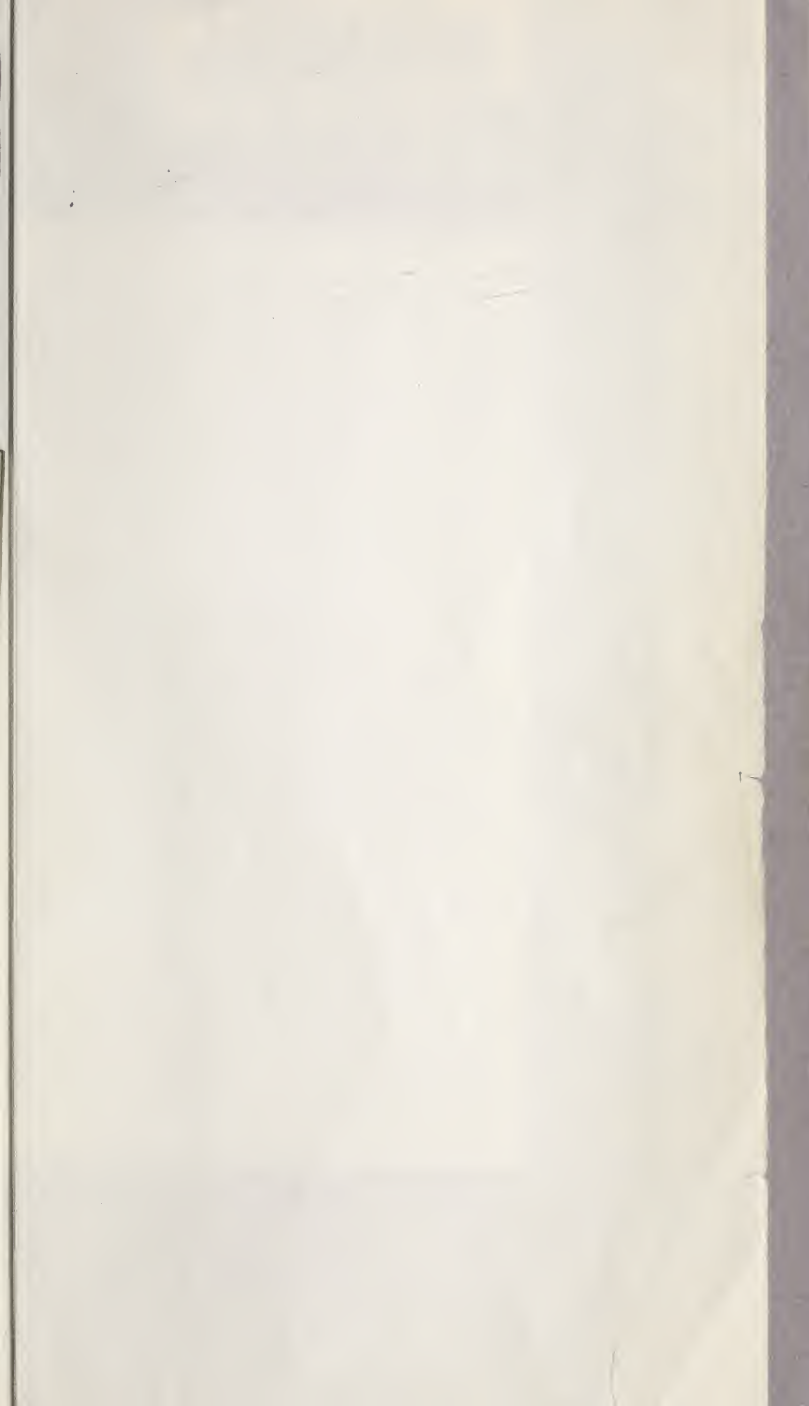
Page 121.—The Post Office was established in 1798, instead of 1788.

Page 122.—Read David Qua, instead of David Cole.

Page 160.—Asahel Hodge was Supervisor until 1799, instead of 1789.

Page 165.—Church edifice erected in 1789, instead of 1739.

GAZETTEER OF THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, N.Y.



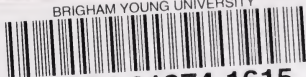
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MAR 07 2002		
MAR 12 2002		
FEB 05 2003		
AUG 07 2002		
APR 01 2009		
MAR 03 2009		
NOV 28 2011		
NOV 22 2011		
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